Our itinerant organization renders immedessary any lay representation, either in the General or the Annual Conferences. To other churches constructed on a different organic principle, such a representation may be necessary for any thing we know to the contrary. For ourselves, to adopt the lan-guage of the Report on this general subject, adopted by the General Conference of 1828, "we claim no strictly legislative powers; although we grant that the terms "legislature," and "legislative," have been sometimes used even among ourselves. In a proper sense, however, they are not strictly applicable to our General Conference. A mistake on this point has probably been the source of much erroneous reasoning, and of some consequent dis-satisfaction. Did we claim any authority to enact laws to affect either life or limb, to touch the persons or to tax the property of our members, they ought un-questionably to be directly represented among us. But they know we do not. We certainly, then, exercise no civil legislation. As a the moral code, we are subject equally with themselves to one only Lord. We have no power to add to, to take from, to alter or to modify, a single item of his statuter. Whether laymen or ministers be the authorized expounders and administrators of those laws, we can confidently rely on the good Christian sense of the great body of our brethren to judge. These well tuow, that whatever expositions of them we apply to others, the same are applied equally to ourselves; and in some instances with peculiar strictness. Yet no man is obliged to receive our doctrines merely because we believe and teach them; nor unless they have his cordial assent. Neither is any man obliged to submit himself to what we conceive to be the moral discipline of the gospel, and our duty to enforce, unless he believes it to be so also.

Now there being no claim at all set up by the

General Conference, the highest ecclesiastical coun-

cil, to authority to legislate, and least of all, to leg-

islate in matters pertaining to life and limb, to per-

son and property, whatever changes in the prudential measures necessary to carry on the great work for which the church exists, circumstances and the growth of the Connection may require, these come properly within the province of the ministry. The great body of the church, laymen and ministry, dhere tenaciously to the original order of things in our church polity, from a deep and unchanging attachment to a clerical itinerant system, although their right to do so seems to be frequently challenged. We need only remind the reader that the Methodist Protestant Church organized specifically and purposely on, so called, republican principles, in which a lay representation in the General and Annual Conferences is a fundamental element, has been in operation some twelve or fourteen years. Side by side the two systems have stood throughout the country; and would not every thinking man conclude, that if the original system had been felt to have worked badly, if there had been oppression, dissatisfaction, complaint, if a wish for such organic changes had been extensively cherishover from the old to the new organization? Whereas in point of fact, the M. E. Church has never prospered more, -never been more peaceful and united, and certainly never more useful than since the establishment of the other." So much so, indeed, that we have serious fears that the disinterto to retain to him, and of sunday to borers, good men who are obliging enough to become very careful for the better government of the Methodist people, will hardly be sufficiently appreciated. What a pity it will be if after all their wellmeant efforts to " prompt the age to quit their clogs," —if after all their profound research, in such erudit authorities as "Buck's Theological Dictionary "Questions and Answers;" " Elder McCaine's History and Mystery;" "The Christian Watchman; "The Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," and (proh pudor!) "the Rev. James Doutliet's Letter to the M. E. Church,"-if after all this extensive reading on the subject of Methodism, and the manufacture of circulars, pamphlets, editorials—the stupid Methodists should overlook their obligations to such

such oracular counsellors! But we are plied in the pamphlet particularly before us, with pleutiful assertions of the power of the Methodist ministry; and even suppositious cases of its exercise are cited. We avail ourselves of the occasion to answer all such charges in the words of the late and lamented Dr. Emory : "The Methodist Episcopal Church possesses effective and substantial security against any encroachment of tyranny on the part of her pastors. This security, to say nothing of higher principles, is amply provided in the fact, so obvious to common sense, that the interests of the preachers as men are not only coincident, but identical, with all the interests which bind them to be good pastors; and that these again are identical with the interests of the people. They cannot possibly have any earthly motive for setting themselves in opposition to the people. All human motives are on the other side. And the far greater danger is, that their sense of dependence, and the pressure or apprehension of want, may tempt them, in the general state of our poor fallen nature, to lower the gospel standard, and to relax its holy discipline, in accommodation to the common frailties of those who hold over them, and over their wives and children, and all most dear to them, the fearful power of feeding or starving them at discretion. For the soher truth is, that there is not a body of ministry in the world more perfectly dependant on those whom they serve, than the Methodist itinerant

accomplished critics, and should remain deaf to

"We know the monstrous falsehoods which have been invented and circulated to the contrary,chiefly by certain presses of some other denomina tions, which have outstripped even those from whom they have mostly borrowed their calumnies, in the systematic industry with which they have copied them from each other and spread them abroad; taking special care not to forget the usual art of magnifying them as they go. That such statements are well calculated to dry up the stream of public favor and kindness toward us, and especially toward that large portion of our ministers who, in the midst of perhaps unequalled, and certainly unexceeded labors, are objects of actual suffering,-and to restrain the bowels of compassion which might otherwise be moved in behalf of those absolutely worn out, and fast descending to the grave,-and in behalf of widows and orphans, in the most notorious and helpless indigence, there can be no doubt. But whether this is a fit employment for professed ministers of Christ, tofellow-ministers,-and toward the dependant and needy relicts of those deceased, is another question. And how "gentlemen," not to say Christians, and ministers can reconcile such course with a good and tranquil conscience, is a problem beyond our solution. Without a certainty that their representations are true, the cruelty of

"Mr. Reynolds quotes from the "American Almanac" of 1841, the relative numbers of the Methodist E. and the Methodist P. Churches. The Almanac reported these numbers of the Episcopal Methodists from the "General Minutes" of 1839-40, when the Church numbered 686,549. At that time the number of Protestant Methodists was reported at 50,000. Mr. R.'s passphlet was published in October or Novomber last, we befure. We really think he might have found later and more accurate information if he had sought it. We beg to remind him that the American Almanac (since he likes that authority) for 1843, gives the numbers in the M. E. Church at 906,363, and makes no mention at all of the M. P. Church: 37,000 was the last report from any official quarter, that we have seen. There is no shadow of doubt but that the General Minutes at the close of the present ecolesiastical year will

relinquishment of what might be claimed on our the laws of his country and of his God, fea-less in part, fully convelent to the relinquishment on their the discharge of his duties, and determined all part of a direct representation in our General Con-

one to whom we believe our people are peculiarly attached, in support of an itinerant system,—but I had almost forgotten to say, that formerly some to our discipline, possesses a right, as a branch of his pastoral oversight, to appoint whom he thinks If I were not in danger of occupying too much and that the supplying or withholding it as ly on Sunday, when it is easily understood, that they judge proper, is as indisputably their right. Sunday visiters are not acceptable. fraction, is utterly untrue. What then? Suppose happiness, and the best and highest interests of the a preacher should even be so stupid, or so wicked, nation. as to attempt a course of tyrannical appointments? In the first place, he may be arrested at any period of the year, on application to a bishop or presiding elder, and if convicted, may be removed, and be degraded from the pastoral charge. Or, secondly, supposing it even possible that redress from these boast? Would he not be paralyzed at once! their dissenting brethren. Who does not see, then, that on our system, the In the same paper he has an editorial in which

perty, or to make any other use of them than that operates with the people.'

lect the monitory epitaph,-"I was well; —I would be better; I took physic: —and died."

THE SABBATH AT WASHINGTON.

present President.

party prejudice or partiality.

Sabbath day by public officers, in traveling, in try we have received of the Lord Jesus to testify transacting business, and in various other ways, we the gospel of the grace of God. encounter with great pleasure any evidence of a regard for that holy institution by distinguished

I accompanied a distinguished gentleman, on Saturday, to pay our respects to the President.— We were informed that the President was very much engaged, a meeting of his cabinet having been just dissolved, so that he could not then be say that, and have as often suspected they had an Before we left the house, one of the Presi- honest reason for saying so. dent's sons came out, to say to my friend, that he should name some hour to see the President on squire, some ten years since in Connecticut, and Monday morning. Said my friend: "As I shall returning home with him, his family asked him have some private business with the President, I how he liked the sermon. He had recently "obshould prefer seeing him to-morrow evening." tained a hope," and they were watching his prog-"Ah," said young Mr. Tyler, "the President will be ress in religious affairs with much interest.

and appointed an hour on Monday to call. was modestly, and with much propriety, done by theological education to make him an able divine. young Tyler, and was well received and approved But I have queried in my mind many times

Post-Office Department, the assistants and clerks received him with a little speech, and in reply he announced his determination to suspend all business in all the offices of the building on Sunday.—

AN INQUIRER.

THE METHODIST CHURCH GOVERNMENT. | them is extreme; because they operate on a class | The information was generally well received, for of persons in whose behalf every motive, both of the custom was, formerly, to allow all the clerks umanity and religion, ought rather to excite our on Sunday to occupy their respective offices, and, sympathy. Such a certainty, unless they can be of course, the messengers were obliged to be in atcertain that falsehood is truth, it is impossible they tendance, and this gave rise often to much dissais-can have. If they do not know this we do: and faction and confusion. One of the higher officers certainly very many a poor minister, and widow, of the department remarked aloud to Governor and orphan, and worn-out preacher knows it. Wickliffe, after he had concluded his little speech.

"In those churches which have a lay represent that he supposed his Sunday rule was intended to tation, the pastors make legal contracts with their people, and have legal remedies to enforce their master-General, "it is for you as well as the decks, fulfilment. We make no such contracts, and have no such remedies. In this, our system is both more scriptural, and renders us more dependent. It places us, in fact, not only from year to year, or opened on Sunday. Since that day, that west and from quarter to quarter, but from week to week, beautiful building has witnessed no Sunday nusiwithin the reach of such a controlling check, on the part of the people, as is possessed, we verily believe, by no other denomination whatever: and which is considered, both by them and by us, as a man is at the head of that department, regarding

ferences.

"The influence of the above example is of inestimable value. Two high public functionaries seekwhich the preachers are appointed,—on a principle of mutual sacrifice for the general good, and visits, the other by suspending all business in the

they apply with equal force to the whole official of the clerks in the General Post-Office Departconduct of each individual pastor; and above all, ment devoted Sunday exclusively to bringing up their in his appointment of class-leaders, of which so much has been said. That the pastor, agreeably lost in idleness during the week, was made up by

best qualified to aid him, as leaders, and to continue space, I might say, that a neat edition of the Cotor to change them is not disputed. But it is equal- tage Bible is made one of the parlor books at the ly certain on the other hand, that the means Postmaster-General's, and that his friends always of his support are in the hands of the classes; receive a true Kentucky welcome at his house, on-

Were a preacher, therefore, governed by no The time, I hope, will soon come when the Sabbetter principle than his own interest, he could bath day will be reguled by our distinguished men not successfully resist the just wishes of the -when theirs willishe an example for good, and classes by arbitrarily obtruding on them obnoxious when their example will not be referred to by those leaders. It is well known that the class collections who wish to violate the Sabbath, as their authority are almost our entire reliance for the support of and encouragement. Who can conceive the most our ministry. That we have any other resources happy results that must flow from such good exthat amount to a more than perfectly insignificant ample, affecting most beneficially, the morals, the

> For the Herald and Journal. "THE UNCHARITABLE AND BITTER SPIRIT."

Brother Stevens,-I wish you would allow a lit sources should be delayed or denied, is it not plain the space in the Herald and Journal, for a few rethat the classes have the means of redress in their marks upon the above caption. In the second own hands? Suppose they should say to the pastor,—and in circumstances of such extremity, "The True Wesleyan," the Rev. Luther Lee pubthey would be justified in saying it, if you obsti- lishes what he calls his reasons for withdrawing nately persist in the vexatious exercise of an ex- from the M. E. Church. The third and final reatreme power, to force on us obnoxious leaders, we son he gives is, the uncharitable and bitter spirit our contributions. Where would be his empty of the church, and of her official organs, toward

true effective power is, in reality, in the hands of he professes to show the "influences that sustain the people; and more perfectly so, in fact, than in almost any other denomination? It is such a power, the the charges the whole Methodist ministers that article, he charges the whole Methodist ministers the property of the propert

resist it.

But, says some wise one, you could make rules

The says the bisnops sustain the system "because a change would be to them a loss of power and influence." One class of the preachers, "to preto expel them. Were this morally and physically serve such influence" as they may now possess; true, which it is not, what would it avail us? another class of preachers, which he allows may Would this better our condition? Would it feed be "pious (how, if dishonest?) and useful," but of us, or clothe us, or those dependent on us, or provide us where to lay our head? What interest can them; and old men who are nearly worn out, bewe have in driving the people away from us, or in cause they are fed by the system. And he says, making them our enemies? What if, in such a "the preachers all know their destiny is in the course, we could even keep possession of the houses of worship? It is not pretended that we "ecclesiastical death to attempt to resist this power." claim any right to convert them into private pro- He further holds the language, "the same principle

of preaching and expounding God's word therein, Thus he makes the whole ministry serve for and administering the ordinances and discipline of hire; not of eternal life, but our influence, our efit man, of itself, but it can be so made to appear tween. the church, for which they were designed. And bread, our place of labor, or our ecclesiastical charwhat would this profit us, if we drive the people acter; while we profess to be moved by the Holy away? Of what service could the bare walls and Ghost to preach the gospel. Now who made Mr. empty seats be to us? and how should we there Lee a judge of our motives? Thousands of us sent I will by the grace of God make this subject find bread, and raiment, and lodging for ourselves he never saw, and though our talents be small, or clear and easy to be understood. My avocations and families, and education for our children? ad- our influence great, yet, for aught he can know, our at present are such, being on the eve of moving mitting for argument's sake, that the interests of the motives may be pure, and we perfectly honest, not people were even out of view. If our government only in our calling, but in the manner of performhe a despotism, it must be one which the people ing our work. Has he ever heard of that gospel have not been able to perceive, or they would long which says, "Judge not?" If so, how could be before this day have made us feel their power. The thus judge us unheard? Does he wish us to think practical knowledge of their having so complete a such were his motives while in the church and in check, is doubtless one of the principal causes of our itinerancy? How was it then? While he their firm and steady satisfaction with the govern- was young and dependent, he sustained the system, meut as it is. They see that under it, the doctrines, but when he had gained some age and influence ordinances, and moral discipline of the gospel, the "appointing power" not raising him to such with the various helps to grace and glory, have been preserved among us in a state of such purity, he located. Shall we think thus of him? No; I efficiency, and evangelical excellence, that even our do not believe he was such a man. I trust he was greatest "reformers," and fiercest opponents, are laboring for the salvation of souls, because God had not able to make a solitary amendment. They not able to make a solitary amendment. They called him to the work. But he says those he wish, therefore, to let well enough alone. They leaves behind are "uncharitable." How, then, fear the quackery of modern "reform," and recol- could he so soon fall into the same fault? Can any thing be more so, than the above insunuations, made against the Methodist ministry? At one sweep of his pen, he charges us all of having such motives in sustaining our Episcopacy as are unbecoming the minister, or even the Christian. For we have professed to the world, that we felt moved The following letter, from Washington, to the by God to this work, to take upon us this office; editors of the New York Observer, appeared in that paper of last week. It shows that there has been move us in carrying out our work? I plead not considerable change in the manners and customs at guilty. I do not preach for bread, nor for power, the seat of government, since the accession of the nor any of the reasons given by Mr. Lee, but because I believe God has bid me do it; and I do it Every indication of an increasing regard for the in the M. E. Church, because I believe her doc-Sabbath day by distinguished public men is gratify- trines and love them, and am satisfied with her goving to the government and the patriot. I give you ernment. I do not believe any of the itinerants on the following as pregnant signs, ominous of good, these Vermont hills preach for bread. We feel the and worthy of high commendation, regardless of love of Christ constraining us, and we are willing to labor and suffer, even in pain and want, so that Amid the notoriously frequent violations of the we may finish our course with joy and the minis-

A. K. HOWARD.

For the Herald and Journal. I DON'T LIKE TO HEAR DOCTRINAL SERMONS.

happy to see you at the earliest hour, but to-morrow be, "I liked all but the doctrinal part of it, and that will be Sunday." My friend took the intimation, I wish they would let alone; they can't clear it up I was much gratified with the little incident. It through "Yale," and by no means did he lack a

followed your precepts!" by my excellent friend, to whose sense of propriety it commended itself strongly.

since, why the squire did not like the doctrine of the church he had just united with. It is a disty it commended itself strongly.

the church he had just united with. It is a discouraging business to build up theological schools.

For the Herald and Journal. vanished in the snow, and he sighed in accents | deed, on such occasions, "the reign of terror." Mr. Editor,—Having noticed in several of your scarcely audible, "Return, youth! return!" late numbers a call for communications from abo-

E. Church, and it is still my ardent desire to spend vests. Return with him, young reader, if thou art my remaining days in this the church of my choice. standing with him in the way of error. This ter-I have also for the last seven or eight years pro-fessed to be so far an abolitionist as to believe that all slaveholding is sin, and may be justly compared it would no more return. to robbery or piracy. This, I am well aware, has been considered by many of our brethren as too ultra, yet I think would they but consider that the laws of the United States as well as those of all other civilized nations, have declared the African slave-trade piracy, and that the American slavetrade cannot be less criminal than the African, they would not be so ready to charge us with ultraism.

that all men are born free and equal? Is it not a disgrace to us as a civilized and Christian people that the capital of our own nation is The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham-himself at this moment the greatest slave market on the an excellent model, as well as an admirable judge globe?!! There under the broad eagle on which of ministerial character and qualification, observes the clanking of chains amidst the sighs and groans the opinion which I am alleged to have expressed of frantic wives and mothers torn for ever from of Mr. Dawson, I cannot take upon myself either to slave-driver. All this and much more which must ness: for if I did not say it, I thought it. Mr. Dawmove the sympathy of every Christian, is perpe-son was in every respect a man sui generis, and trated on innocent and unoffending citizens of this republic by the professed friends of liberty! Can which are applied to other men." any rational man believe that the descendants of then, in allusion to what the classical reader will secrated to freedom, thus prostituted to the vilest of these thoughts which could only proceed from a of purposes? Do we not already hear the unani- great mind, and only occur once to the same

mous voice of Vermont praying that the seat of mind,government be removed to some place not polluted by slavery? What careful observer of the signs of "Nature formed him, and then broke up the

Exeter, Jan. 6th, 1843.

For the Herald and Journal

be made to appear that it can glorify God, or ben- having height and depth, with all the shades beunder the wise administration of God. You will at once see the position on which I shall predicate which it was likely he would deal, from the pecumy reasoning in the premises; and with your coninto our parsonage house, that it will not be convenient for a few weeks; I must therefore be ex-

cused for the present but will not forget it.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER. window, and looked with a glance of fearful despair duced. It is doubtful, however, whether the exuup to the immovable, ever blooming heavens, and berance of his fancy and genius would have ever down upon the still, pure white earth, on which allowed him to be pinioned down to order. The snows of old age, not with the green foliage of been favored with an academical education?" and youth; and he had brought out of a rich life noth- the reply given to it-"He would have been ing but errors, sins, and diseases; a wasted body, spoiled," comprehends much more of truth—with-a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an old out at all interfering with the general question age full of remorse. To-day the beautiful hours which involves the propriety of a wholesome early of his youth re-appeared like spectres, and re-con- training-than will at first be admitted; for it i veyed him to that lovely morning when his father not improbable, that the buoyancy of his native first placed him upon the crossway of life, which genius, whatever might have been the polish be large quiet land, full of light and harvests; but on have rendered it occasionally a little rough to the the left plunges down into the mole walks of exist- eye. He was one of the patriarchs of Methodism ence, and a black cave, full of distilling poisons, -not in years-but for being hale both in body

he knew now where he stood. Distracted with ir- rode on with the tide of labor that carried him forrepressible grief, he called to the heavens:

But his father and his youth had long since gone. John the Baptist through his "leathern girdle," and He saw the ignes-fatui dancing upon marshes, and his garment of "camel's hair." He thought strongdisappearing among cemeteries, and of which he ly, and he spoke strongly. The thoughts, however, "These are my foolish days." He saw a star which he bolted forth, were not mere huge, shapeflying from beaven, and glittering in its fall, van-ish upon the earth. "Thus am I!" said his bleed-erable skill. ing heart, and the enake's teeth of repentance Love and fear were the two passions on which probed still deeper and deeper into his wounds .- he principally laid hold; and these had a corres-His flaming imagination showed him flying ghosts ponding influence upon his matter. No congregagradually his features. In the midst of the strug- ism in his hand, which he could wind at will. In

night sees spirits of futurity, became a living youth.

At last, he could look upon it no more. He covered his eyes; a thousand hot tears streamed and mitted to spit hellfire in their face." It was, in-

5:18.28 1835.153

litionists, I take the liberty to suggest a few was yet a youth; his errors only were no vision. thoughts on the important subject in which I have But he thanked God, that while yet young, he was for some time past felt a deep interest. I have for able to shun the loathsome walks of vice, and turn the last twenty-five years been a member of the M. into the sunny path which leads to the land of har-

From the Christian Guardian

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM DAWSON. "As to himself, he further observed, he had always been a nondescript, and he remained so up to that period-an itinerant local preacher-or, ac-If it is a crime to enslave a native of Africa, can elling and local preachers; something like the cording to others, a middle link between the travit be less so to enslave one born in that country acts of the apostles between the gospel and the epistles united with the two."-William Dawson at

is inscribed liberty and equality, may daily be heard in a letter to the biographer: "With respect to their companions and children, and doomed to drag confirm or deny the report. If you had it from out a miserable existence under the lash of the Mr. — himself, I have no doubt of its correctthe puritans can long endure to see the places con- find in one of the most admired Italian poets-one

the times does not see that Mene Tekel is written on the institution of slavery by the finger of God, his mind and manner were cast, was exclusively and that it needs not a Daniel to interpret it. his own, and was broken up when his character Then let every friend of humanity take courage, was formed. No one should-none I believe did, sionary. trusting in that God who has said he will plead for none could imitate him. I never heard him the cause of the oppressed; soon, very soon, will preach but once, nor did I ever hear more than one that ever saw the sun, be driven speech from him; but both the sermon and the from our enlightened land into the bottomless pit, oration displayed a force of genius, and command from whence it sprang, and the United States of of striking illustration, such as I had scarcely ever America take their stand among other civilized na- heard. The taste of some of his most splendid tions of the earth, and the voice of oppression be corruscations of mental briliance might be ques-no more heard in our land. Then and not till then tioned, but their power over a certain class of will the pure principles of the gospel of Christ minds was irresistible." Mr. James in stating that spread and flourish through the length and breadth "none could imitate" Mr. Dawson, is correct; and of our country, while our missionaries, uncontaminated by this vile institution, will go forth to heathen lands prepared to preach a free gospel, until Spanish poet, in another case, who says, "Thou art heathen idolatry and superstitions of every kind so great that thou caust only imitate thyself with shall be banished from the world, and the knowshall be banished from the world, and the knowledge of the Lord cover the whole earth as the wa- sion of our own-"None but himself can be his testimony, that he is his Son,-"This is my beloved esation which the bio had, about the same time, with the author of "The World before the Flood," the latter remarked, when speaking of Mr. Dawson, that he often employed beautiful figures -- not figures for the occa Dear Recules Size the reasons lorour correspondent M. has given the reasons lorour correspondent manufacture and the reasons lorour correspondent manufacture co

or not, and has thought best not to enter upon he gave scope to his fancy, but that he sometimes the discussion of that all important subject which rose into sublimity and into the highest style of involves, or out of which arises, all the disputes natural eloquence; added to which, and it was between the Arminians on one side, and Calvinists, here that he admired him most, there was often unand I may say Universalists, on the other. I know common power of thought, and unusual pathos; it is an infinitely important one, and must not be though he always preferred him in the pulpit to left before the public in its present form.

I think it can be made to appear that the fall of for biography, though not equal to Samuel Hick man will result in the Giory of God and the best for simplicity and unexpected variety; being much good of man. If not, Satan has gained one vic- more varied in his discourse than in his character; tory that will give him eternal opportunity to triumph. Sin, as an abstract principle, is eternally ers, between Hick's originality and his own. In hostile to God and his kingdom, and it can never matter he pronounced him exceedingly varied-

It was easy to perceive the kind of matter in ings. His thoughts, both in prayer and preaching, were like masses of ore-and often of the most valuable kind, like ingots of pure gold, from which the most beautiful current coin might be struck into form and size, and without which, though devoid of polish, a realm might have been without a currency; at least, without a currency but for similar minds; as it is not likely the "coinage of the brain" would have received the same sort of die-NEW YEAR'S NIGHT OF AN UNHAPPY MAN. if die at all, except taken up from such minds, by others of inferior intellectual grade. Throughout the whole, there was an evident want of refine-An old man stood in the new year's night at his ment, which a thorough discipline might have proleads, on the right, by sunny paths of virtue, into a stowed, would have turned up the surface, and and mind-unsmitten by effeminancy; a diamond hissing snakes, and dark sultry vapors.

Alss! the snakes were hanging on his breast, and the drops of poison were on his tongue; and the station which he was destined to adorn, as he station which he was destined to adorn, as he ward-precious for his value and dazzling for his "Give me back my youth! O, father! place me briliancy, without being indebted to the hand of again upon the cross-way, that I way choose the lapidary. His value was seen and known through his coating; as much so, as was that of

(notcht wandler) upon the roofs; the wind-mill lifted its threatening arms for destruction; and a skull, having been left behind in the dead-house, assumed gle the music of the new year flowed down from the same sermon, and within only a few seconds the steeples like far off church melodies.

His emotions began to soften. He looked around the wax, ready to receive the impression, or like the horizon, and abroad on the far-extended earth, the ore in a fluid state, ready for the mould, and thought the friends of his youth, who, now would have been suddenly awe-struck-the eyes happier and better than he, were teachers of the fixed-the lips apart-the body motionless-and earth, and fathers of happy children, and blessed within hearing of the beating of their own hearts men. He said, "O, if I might also slumber like On the horrors of hell, the flame seemed to flash you, with dry eyes this night of the year! Alas! upon the eye-representing, in terrific contrast, my dear parents! I should now be happy, had I the rich, the titled, the gay, surrounded with every thing calculated to fascinate the eye, captivate the In the feverish remembrances of his youth, it ear, and minister to the taste—tossed from a bed appeared to him as if the skull with his features of feathers into a bed of fire, exchanging the saluhouse of the dead, upraised itself, and at brious air for the suffocating stench of brimstor length, by that superstition which in the new-year's the salute of fondest friends for, in his own lan-

Terms, \$2.00 in advance. NO. 4.

But even here, he was very often on his way to something exquisitely tender. He was never remote from the cross; rarely out of sight of itgenerally hovering round it-and sometimes, like a bird of heaven, would seem to alight upon it, and there make his stay. He generally avoided long declamation; and his style being highly impassioned, was consequently metaphoric, and there-fore striking; for all metaphor is the natural language of a raised imagination and agitated heart: and his own heart being affected with his subject, he found a ready access to the hearts of others. When he did declaim, he was generally brief; though he was as powerful a declaimer as he was an excellent painter; and always had logic enough for the subject upon which he descanted.

In connection with this matter, and uninjured by his lighter moods, was a certain authority which he invariably exercised over his respective auditories. Whatever he might have felt, he appeared an utter stranger to every thing like fear in the pulpit. He was there like "one having authority." native cortege, the immense crowd that attended his ministry, sometimes, as in Manchester, and other popular places, rendering the presence of the police necessary, attested how much he was beloved by the people; and it was love in him which, in return, " cast out fear." He spoke, whether colloquially or oratorically—acted—and was as free, even with the most splendid, and most numerously attended audience in the city, as with the smaller and humbler in the rural districts. On entering the pulpit, and closing the door, he was like a man who had entered his own dwelling, where he only, of human beings, exercised the authority of a master, and those around were at his bidding, and under his influence, as dependants. The pulpit was his home, wherever it might stand. Yet, though master, there were no authorative airs. With a becoming dignity, there was always that feeling of reverence present, that left the impression, that one was his Master—even Christ. In his fearlessness and authority, with other qualifications, he reminds us of the self-possession, and some other traits that were found in the character of Bridane, who, like himself, acted in the capacity of a Christian mis

THE DEITY OF CHRIST.

The root of our belief that Christ is God, is in the Scriptures; but we consider it spread into three branches: 1. The evident word itself, that Christ is God. 2. The real declaration thereof in his manifold miracles. 3. The conclusions that arise to our understandings, thus illumined by the Scrip-tures, thus established by his miracles.

In every mouth, in every pen, of the Scripture that delivers any truth, the Holy Ghost speaks; and, therefore, whatsoever is said by any there, "Unto the Son he saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever." The Holy Ghost testifies, and his Father, and himself; and his testimony is true,—
"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and ending saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to some, the himighty." He testifies with his Eathern you these things in the

offspring only, but the root also. God and he gel in heaven testify it and visible any ers op earth, his apostles,—"God hath purchase I his church with his own blood:" he who shed his blood for the church was God. God, that is, God in all the persons; angels, that is, angels in all their accepta-ions, angels of heaven, angels of he church angels excommunicate from both, the fallen langels, devils themselves: testify his Godhead .- "Unclean spirits fell down before him, and cried, Thou art the Son

This is the testimony of his word: the testimony of his works are his miracles. That his apostles did miracles in his name, was a testimony of his deity. "His name, through faith in his name, bath made this man strong," says Peter, at the raising of the cripple. But that he did miracles in his own name, by his own power, is a nearer testimony.-For, Mutare naturam, nisi, qui Dominus natura est non protest: (Epiphanius:) "Whosoever is able to change the course of nature, is the Lord of nature :" and he that is so, made it; and he that made it, that created it, is God. Nay, it is more to change the course of nature, than to make it; for, in th creation, there was no reluctation of the creature for there was no creature; but to divert nature out of her settled course, is a conquest upon a resisting adversary, and powerful in a prescription. The recedat mare and the sistat sol, "let the sea go back," "the sun stand still," met with some kind of opposition in nature; but in the fiat mare and fiat sol, "let there be a sea," and a "sun," God met with no opposition, no nature: he met with nothing. And, erefore, interrogemus miracula, quid nobis de Christo loquantur : (Augustine :) "Let us ask his miracles, and they will make us understand Christ. " Habent enim, si intelligantur, linguam suam : " If we understand them, they speak loud enough and plain enough." In his fasting, his invisibility, his walking upon the sea, his reassuming his body at the resurrection Christ spoke in himself, in the language of miracles. So had they also a loud and a plain voice in other men, and other things. In his miraculous curing the sick, raising the dead, dispossessing the devils; in the miraculous change water into wine, in feeding five thousand with five loaves, in bringing plenty of fish to the net; Christ spoke in all these in the language of miracles. So the Scriptures testify of his dei ty, and so do miracles, and so do those conclusions which arise from thence. For we reason thus: God gives not his glory to others; and his glory is in his essential name, and in his attributes; and to whomsoever he gives them, because they cannot be given from God, he who hath them is God. Of these, none is so peculiar to him as the name of Jehovah: the name which, for reverence, the Jews forbore to sound, and in the room thereof ever sounded Adonai, and Adonai is Dominus, "the Lord." Christ, by being thus "the Lord" Jesus, is Jehovah; and if Jehovah, then God. He is Lord with the Father, as he was con-Creator,-his colleague in the creation; but for that dominion and lordship which he hath by his purchase, by his passion,-calcavit solum, "He trod the winepress alone;" not only no man, but no person of the trinity, redeemed us by suffering for us, but He,-All that was written in the Scriptures, all that was established by miracles, all that is deduced by reason, conduces to this, determines in this,- " that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is the Lord."—Dr. Donnes' Sermon on 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

THE BEST DIRECTORY-to find out who are prompt and honest men—is the subscription hooks of the publisher of a newspaper. Here may be found the names and residence of thousands of persons-some of whom are good paying subscribers, and therefore may be trusted and con in-and some owe for one, two, and ' who, from their indifference, nevfor value received. We alw

that a man who "pavs with almost any

This convention, appointed to commence on Wednesday, the 18th inst., assembled in Bromfield Street Church, Boston, at 10 o'clock, on the day specified.—Rev. J. F. Adams, of the N. H. Conference, who was chosen President pro tem., opened the Convention by singing and prayer. Rev. Wm. Smith was then chosen Secretary pro tem., and proceeded to read the "Cail" for the Convention, as published in the Herald. The following caption to the call.—"To the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the New England Annual Conference. ention, appointed to con

in the bounds of the New England Annual Conference, who believe that all slave-holding is sin, and who are determined to use every means consistent with our ecclesiastical institutions to remove it from the church," being again read, it was

Voted, That the ministers and members of the Methodist E. Church, of any of the Conferences, who respond to the doctrine and objects of the call for the Convention, be invited to take seats with us as corresconding members of the Convention.

A committee of six was chosen to nominate officers for the meeting—consisting of D. S. King, P. Crandall, S. Hoes, W. H. Hatch, C. Adams, and F. Rand. A committee of two was chosen to take the names of all persons who were disposed to become mem-bers of the convention. D. Wise and M. L. Scudder

Brothers D. H. Ela and G. J. Tarr were appointed a financial committee, to provide for the necessary expenses of the Convention.

The nominating committee reported the following The nominating committee reported the following persons as officers of the convention, who were elected, viz.—D. S. King, President; J. A. Merrill, J. F. Adams, Hon. A. Bliss, D. Young, S. Hoes, and J. M. Towle, Vice Presidents; C. Adams, D. Wise, W. Smith, J. S. J. Gridley, Secretaries. A motion was adopted to choose a business committee of six, and J. Porter, Wm. Smith, D. I. Robinson, J. A. Merrill, 3. Hoes, and W. H. Hatch were appointed. It was then decided to add six laymen to the coinmittee; accordingly, R. Douglass, D. H. Ela, L. Huntress, A. B. Merrill, G. J. Tarr, and T. H. Atwell were chosen.— But Bro. Douglass asking to be excused, E. A. Rice was chosen to take his place. It was then voted to appoint a committee of three, to whom all communications to the convention should be used. tions to the convention should be referred. E. Kibby, Wm. H. Brewster, and F. Rand were chosen that committee; and J. Tuttle and E. W. Jackson were added thereto. Letters from Rev. M. Hill of the Maine Conference, Rev. W. Livesey and others of the Providence Conference were then read.

The following is a list of those who gave their names as members of the Convention. Lowell .- A. Barr, P. D. Edmands, R. Douglass, J

Coward, L. Huntress, J. Gordon, L. Woods, W. H. Brewster, A. Hull, E. Morgan, S. Hoes, J. E. Short E. Brothers, W. D. Call, H. Bailey, J. Weeks, S. Boynton, J. B. Gilman, J. Kimball, J. Armstrong, J. H. Durgen, I. Fox, A. Andrews, E. A. Rice, E. Adams, T. S. Edmands, G. W. Wilson, A. D. Sargeant, P. B. Place, J. S. Yeaton, A. T. Nute, Wm. Mc'Lellen, G. L. Pierce, M. Quimby, A. Hall, E. Winslow, A. J. Smith, L. G. Stevens, A. S. Battles, E. N. Calef, W. N. Champion, L. E. Woodward, W. Austin, J. Levy, J. S. Hardy, J. L. Foot, G. J. Tarr, J. Robinson, B. Dean, Dr. Ingalls, Wm. Kitchen, J. B. Carle, L. Blodgett, S. K. Fielding, C. W. Durgin, H. J. Adams, A. W. Holton, E. A. Winslow.

Boston.—D. H. Ela, A. Stevens, D. H. Miller, D. S. King, H. Cummings, J. Hickman, I. Stoddard, W. Jenness, C. Brett, L. Fisk, N. Newconib, C. E. Shuff, S. S. Heminway, Wm. Smith, L. Tompkins, F. Stevens, T. Bagnall, F. Rand, W. Atkinson, J. A. Savage, A. Wilson, C. H. Rich, M. Gale, W. Davenport, S. Adama, G. Hardy, N. K. Skinner, H. Belle, P. W. Care, L. Borrowscale, I. German, J. H. Belle, P. W. Care, L. Borrowscale, I. German, J. H. Belle, P. W. Care, L. Borrowscale, I. German, J. H. Belle, P. W. Care, L. Borrowscale, I. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. L. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. L. G. L. Borrowscale, J. G. L. G. G. L. H. Beale, P. W. Case, J. Borrowscale, J. Gove D. Patten, S. Hubbard, N. Wetherbee, J. Russell, M. Frafton, S. Snowden, W. B. May, F. M. Dyer, J. A. Tolman, Milton Dagget, E. Henessey, H. Chapman. C. Webster, B. Dill, A. Wilson, B. F. Teffl, J. F. White D. Ringman, A. Hopkins, J. B. Holman, F. Newhall.

East Weymouth.—Bryan Morse.
Newmarket, N. H.—W. H. Hatch, H. C. Hoyt.
Natick.—E. W. Jackson, I. Jennison, S. Jones.
Somerville.—D. Heath, G. R. Griffin.
Cambridge.—A. B. Merrill. Leicester.—W. Olds. Wopester.—M. Raymond, P. Holmes, P. Crandall.

- D. Young. afton.-L. R. Thaver gus. T. H. Atwell, J. D. Bridge, S. Brown,

E. Bree Nichola, T. Hal Breed, C. Merri Rust, J. W. Cone, I. N. e, R. Mansfield, C. L. Del-l, Jr., H. B. Cone, W. Cam-North Readi Merrill, G. Damon, G. Mer-J. Roper. H. Waitt, Wm. Rice, Jr., G.

Haven. Duxbury .- W. T. Harlow. Chelsea.—D. Wise, S. Smith, R. R. Cook, B. H. Barnes, W. W. Nichols, L. Boyden, D. Kilburn, E. Charlestown.—M. L. Scudder, J. Brackett, O. Smith

Roxbury.—P. Nickerson, A. Binney. Newton.—J. A. Merrill. Princeton .- P. R. Sawver. Frinceton.—P. R. Sawyer,
Saxonville.—R. Kimball.
Teveksbury.—N. Follensbee.
E. Greenwich, R. I.,—S. C. Brown,
Marlboro'.—T. G. Brown.
North Andover.—D. Saunders.
Wilbraham:—R. Allen, A. Bliss, C. Adams. Waltham.—B. K. Peirce. Medford.—G. Currier, I. T. Barker. Portland, Me., -C. C. Munger Haverhill .- E. D. Trickey. Dorchester .- T. C. Peirce. Hookset, N. H.,-J. Pike. North Salem, N. H.,-J. S. J. Gridley. Exeter, N. H .- W. L. Brigham, D. I. Robinson. Mansfield.—E. A. Lyon.
Cambridgeport.—E. Brigham, L. B. Griffing.
Nashua, N. H.,—J. R. Chapman.
Hallowell, Me.,—D. B. Randall.

The following are the resolutions which

1. Resolved, That the holding or treating human be ings as property, or claiming the right to hold or treat them as property, is a flagrant violation of the law of God: it is sin in itself: a sin in the abstract, and in the concrete: a sin under all circumstances, and in every person claiming such right; and no apology whatever can be admitted to justify the perpetration. 2. Resolved, That as the unanimity and harmony of feeling which should ever characterize the people God, cannot exist so long as slavery continues in church, we feel it our imperative duty to use all such means as become Christians, in seeking its immediate and entire abolition from the church of which we are

3. Resolved, That the M. E. Church, being a unit in in its doctrine and discipline, in its legislative and ju-dicial departments, and almost one in its executive operations, is, as a body, responsible for the existence of slavery in its pale, but more especially the ministry, with whom the legislative, judicial, and executive duties rest, and who have the power to purge the church

4. Resolved, That slavery being a sin, and this sin in the M. E. Church, and the church a unit, as above; nothing short of a speedy and entire separation of slavery from the church can satisfy the consciences o est and faithful abolitionists; and, therefore, reformation or division is the only alternative This resolution called out an animated and protract

ed debate, on a motion to strike out the concluding

noes were called for, to decide whether the call for the previous question should be sustained. The following is the result. The previous question was demanded; the ayes and

AYES-A. Barr, P. D. Edmands, J. Coward, L. Hun-AFES—A. Barr, P. D. Edmands, J. Coward, L. Huntress, J. Gordon, L. Woods, W. H. Brewster, A. Hull, E. Morgan, S. Hoes, E. Brothers, H. Bailey, J. Weeks, S. Boynton, J. B. Gilman, J. Kimball, J. Armstrong, J. H. Durgen, I. Fox, A. Andrews, E. A. Rice, E. Adams, T. S. Edmands, G. W. Wilson, A. D. Sargeant, P. B. Place, A. T. Nute, W. McLellen, G. L. Pierce, H. Hall, E. Wiesland, J. Schold, J. G. S. L. Pierce, P. B. Place, A. T. Nute, W. McLellen, G. L. Pierce,
A. Hall, E. Winslow, A. J. Smith, L. G. Stevens, E. N.
Calef, W. N. Champion, W. Austin, G. J. Tarr, J. Robinson, B. Dean, Dr. Ingalls, W. Kitchen, J. B. Carle,
Blodgett, C. W. Durgin, H. J. Adams, A. W. HolE. A. Winslow, D. H. Ela, D. H. Miller, H. CumHickman, J. I. Emerton, J. H. Beale, P. W.

'ds, I. M. Bidwell, L. R. Thayer,
Webster, B. Dill, A. Will

Webster, B. Dill, A. Wil-ls, M. Rust, J. W.

C. ADAMS, W. SMITH. D. WISE, J. S. J. GRIDLEY,

F. P. Harlow, W. W. Nichols, D. Kilburn, E. Kibby, S. C. Brown, C. Adams, C. C. Munger, E. D. Trickey, T. C. Pierce, J. S. J. Gridley, D. I. Robinson, L. B. Griffing, D. B. Randall, M. L. Scudder, A. Binney, J. A. Merrill, W. H. Hatch, E. W. Jackson, I. Jennison, M. Raymond, P. Crandall, A. D. Merrill, D. Young, J. S. Springer, S. K. Fielding, D. S. King, C. Brett, W. Smith, F. Rand, C. H. Rich, S. Adams, N. K. Skinner, N. Wetherbec, M. Trafton, W. B. May, F. M. Dyer, J. A. Tolman, M. Daggett, E. Hennessey, H. Chapman, B. F. Tefft, J. F. White, A. S. Battles—51.

coming properly within its limits.

A division of the resolution being called for, the first part, as far as the word abolitionists, was passed

unanimously.

The vote on the last clause was then taken and passed.

The vote on the last clause was then taken and trial in this conference, be required to have carefully

efforts, while there is hope, to purge the M. E. Church and the land from slavery.

Whereas, all slave holding, that is, all claim of the right of property in human beings, is essentially a sin against God; and whereas, every slave holder is, per onsequence, a sinner; therefore,
6. Resolved, That we do not and will not fellow-

ship a person claiming the above right, or holding slaves, as a Christian; nor ought he to be admitted to the pulpit or the communion. 7. Resolved, That while we do all we can in the sev-

maining members, either countenance or fellowship the slaveholder. 8. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every preacher and member of the M. E. Church, to memo-rialize the next General Conference to take effectual measures to separate all slavery from the M. E. Church

9. Resolved, That measures ought to be taken to employ, if possible, an agent forthwith in each confer ence at the north, between now and the next general conference, to address our people and circulate me-morials on this subject, that such a general and ear-nest appeal may be made to that body, as shall authorize and induce them to take decisive action for the ex-tirpation of slaveholding from our church. 10. Resolved, That a faithful and solemn appeal, em

bodying the sentiments of this convention, with facts and arguments, be published, and a copy sent to every M. E. minister and society in the United States and

11. Resolved, That the Methodist E. Church being governed by a majority of the General Conference, and as the North have a majority in the legislative, judi-cial and executive branches of the church, the sin of slavery in the M. E. Church is emphatically a sin of the North, as it exists by their consent, and could be spectfully submitted, abolished from the church by their votes at any time. 12. Resolved, That as our Bishops and Presiding Elders have most authority as judicial and executive officers of the M. E. Church, they can do more in the intervals of the General Conference than any other portion of the Church, for the overthrow of slavery in and therefore are more responsible in the preu

13. Resolved, That the melancholy fact, that there are in the M. E. Church about one hundred travelling ministers holding about a thousand slaves; and nearly ence has adopted a four years course of study; but three hundred local preachers holding about three whether it was the intention of Conference to have three hundred local preachers holding and about twenty-five thousand members thousand; and about twenty-five thousand members the whole course go into operation at the next session, holding over two hundred thousand slaves, worth at has been a matter of anxious and frequent inquiry

reputation of the Methodist Church that time can never efface.

15. Resolved, That the passage of the colored testimony resolution, at our late Gen. Conference, demands the interference of every member of the church, and that it is the imperative duty of all who do not wish to be held responsible for its continuance to protest against it in a decided and earnest memorial to the next General Conference: and we hereby call on all the members of our church to record their disportance of the least session, will of course prepare for the examination on the first year; and let those who are eligible to admission into full connexion remember that their examination will embrace two years.

In assigning the Committee therefore will make no arrangement for carrying the examination beyond the first two years. Those who were admitted on trial at the last session, will of course prepare for the examination on the first year; and let those who are eligible to admission into full connexion remember that their examination will embrace two years.

In assigning the Committee therefore will make no arrangement for carrying the examination beyond the first two years. Those who were admitted on trial at the last session, will of course prepare for the examination on the first year; and let those who are eligible to admission into full connexion remember that their examination will embrace two years.

In assigning the Committee therefore will make no arrangement for carrying the examination beyond the first two years. Those who were admitted on trial at the last session, will of course prepare for the examination on the first year; and let those who are eligible to admission into full connexion remember that their examination will embrace two years.

16. Resolved, That the neglect of the last Gen. Conference, to disapprove of the Georgia Conference resolution, declaring slavery not to be a moral evil, while they passed the resolution of I. A. Few, against colored testimony, brought a reproach upon themselves, and an irreparable injury upon the church.

Whereas, The Discipline of the M. E. Church, (p. 176,) provides, in substance, that no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in the church, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom therein; and whereas, it appears that one of the Bishops of said church did, in the month of May, 1840, set apart and ordain to the holy office of elder in said church, a man who was a slaveholder, and lived at the time in a State where the laws did allow of emancipation, and did permit the emancipated person to enjoy freedom therein; therefore,

state of the heart which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our Christian profession and character to despise or slight, or make any difference among men on account of their color, but especially in the house of God, and at the communion; and that all legislative enactments, based on this fact, are founded in injustice, contrary to every principle of humanity, and the government of God, who unequivocally declares that he is not a respecter of persons.

Something must be done, and done quickly, or it will be too late. Brethren in the ministry, shall we not take hold of this subject in earnest? Brother Stevens, you may put my name down for at least two of the shares. You may hear from me again soon upon this government of God, who unequivocally declares that he is not a respecter of persons.

Text-Book of Chemistry.—Professor Johnston's

This convention has once more sounded the tocsin

the Convention, whose names will be published in the next Herald.

Secretaries.

ner, D. Wise, L. Boyden, D. Saunders, A. Bliss, G. Currier, E. A. Lyon, J. Brackett, P. R. Sawyer, R. Kimball, N. Follensbee—86.

The committee appointed to revise the course of

The committee appointed to revise the course of Study for admission and ordination in the New Hampse, H. B. Cone, D. K. Merrill, J. Roper, G. Haven, P. Harlow, W. W. Nichols, D. Kilburn, E. Kibby, have carefully considered the subject assigned them. F. Tefft, J. F. White, A. S. Battles—51.
So it was voted to sustain the previous question. date should possess such matured views upon every topic as to be able clearly to explain and briefly to Rev. Schuyler Hoes rose to a question of order, which was, whether the above resolution came within the limits of the call for the Convention. The chair decided, that the latter clause was not within the limits of the call the first substance was not within the limits of the call the first substance. The candidate may have sufficient time to prepare himself upon every point, and the board of examination may correctly learn the qualifications of the candidate, were committee recommend that the chair decided, that the latter clause was not within the limits of the call, the first part he considered as annual examination for four successive years after the

passed.

5. Resolved, That we all unitedly and solemnly pledge to God and each other, our zealous and unpledge to God and each other our zealous and unpledge to God and each other our zealous and unpledge to God and each other our zealous and unpledge to God and each ot

COURSE OF STUDY.

First year. 1.- The Doctrines of Christianity Books for Study—Bible, Watson's Institutes, Wesley's Sermons and Treatise on Original Sin, Fletcher's Checks and Appeal, Fisk's Calvinistic Controversy, Merritt and Fisk or Lee on Universalism. 2. Logic

—True or Whately.

Second year. 1.—The Institutions of Christianity.

Baptism and the Lord's Supper—Bible, Watson's Institutes, Pond, Woods or Hibbard on Baptism; the Sabbath—Watson's Institutes or Phelp's Treatise. the Ministry—its orders, qualifications, duties, &c great sin of slavery from her pale, we do not, by regreat sin of slavery from her pale, we do not, by remaining members, either countenance or fellowship

2.—Church Government—different forms, &c. 3.

Discipline of the M. E. Church. 4.—Rhetoric—Jam son, Whately or Newman.

son, Whately or Newman.

Third year. 1.—The evidences of Christianity—
Bible, Watson's Institutes, Paley's Evidences or Porteus' Evidences. 2.—The history, geography and
chronology of the Bible, Watson's Dictionary and Horne's Abridgment. 3.—Ecclesiastical History—Bible, Mosheim or Ruter. 4.—The best mode of forming and conducting Sabbath Schools—Todd and Alcott. 5.—Elocution—Porter's Analysis and Maury

Fourth year. 1.—Summary review of the precedin Homiletics, including extemporaneous speaking—Porter and Ware. 2.—The constitution and condition of our Missionary and Sabbath School Societies—Missionary Reports and Bangs on Missions, 3.—The Organization of the M. E. Church—Original Church Organization of the M. E. Church—Original Church of Christ, Emery's Defence and Episcopacy. 4.—Moral Science—Wayland.

Resolved, That each candidate be required to pre-

sent at each examination an essay or sermon upon some subject connected with the course of study for that year.

Resolved, That distinct parts be assigned to the different members of the committee of examination

OSMON C. BAKER, E. J. Scott, SCOTT, Course of Study. J. TEMPLETON. S. CHAMBERLIN, Committee of Examination.
E. Scott, A. H. Worthing, S. Chamberlin, O. C.

and are hereby earnestly requested to cooperate with W. H. HATCH, J. CURRIER. REMARKS, &c.

From the foregoing it will be seen that our Conferholding over two hundred thousand slaves, worth at their wicked market prices 80 or 100 million dollars, should make the church and nation quake and tremble, repent and pray, "O Lord, spare thy people, and give not thy heritage to reproach;" while it shows us the magnitude of our responsibility, and the obstacles and interest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and that no arrest with which we have to content and the resolution at our late General Conference, by which the colored members of our Church in such states as reject their testimony in courts of law, are denied the right of bearing testimony against white persons in Church trials, is an alarming and arbitrary exercise of ecclesiastical power, subversive of the inalienable right of every member of the church of Christ, contray to the spirit of the Gospel, and inflicted a blot on the reputation of the Methodist Church that time can never efface.

bers of our church to record their disapprobation of the above resolution, and require in terms that cannot be misunderstood its immediate repeal.

Doctrines of Christianity, partly on account of the difficulty of dividing the subjects embraced in that difficulty of dividing the subjects embraced in that department into so many parts; and also for the reason department into so many parts; and also for the reason that it is a very important and laborious work. At all events I have done the best I could, and have only to add that I regret that this duty had not fallen to the lot of some one better qualified to discharge it.

Arrangement for the examination:

1st year. Doctrines of Christianity; E. Scott,
W. H. Hatch, A. H. Worthing, J. C. Aspenwall.
Logic; E. Smith.
2d year. Institutions of Christianity; E. J. Scott.

Church Government; S. Chamberlin. Discipline of the M. E. Church; J. Currier. Rhetoric; O. C. Baker E. Scott, Chairman of Committee. Manchester, Jan. 12, 1843.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. Brother Stevens,—I was pleased with the plan of B. Tefft contained in the Herald a week or two since, son to enjoy freedom therein; therefore,

17. Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the New England Conference of said church, at its next session, to address the next General Conference on this subject, and to instruct their delegates to that body, to take such means as shall bring the matter fully before said General Conference, for full examination and adjudication.

18. Resolved, That, whereas in the sight of the state of the 18. Resolved, That, whereas, in the sight of the most high God, it is not the color of the skin, but the state of the heart which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our Christian profession and character to despise too late. Brethere in the ministry, shall we not attend to the color of the skin, but the state of the heart which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our Christian profession and character to despise too late. Brethere in the ministry, shall we not attached to the state of this subject in carrier? Brether Structure

TEXT-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY.-Professor Johnston Towards the close of the convention, Rev. Messrs.

J. B. Husted and B. F. Tefft requested leave to withdraw from the convention, which was granted.

During the afternoon an attempt was made to call up resolution No. 4 for re-consideration; lost—ayes 74, nays

Through the whole of the debates on the foregotic resolutions the utmost good humor prevailed.

Through the whole of the debates on the foregotic resolutions the utmost good humor prevailed.

Through the whole of the debates on the foregotic resolutions the utmost good humor prevailed.

Through the whole of the debates on the foregotic resolutions the utmost good humor prevailed. Through the whole of the debates on the foregoing resolutions the utmost good humor prevailed.—
Though many nice points were faithfully handled during the discussion, yet personalities and ascerbity of temper were carefully avoided. Among the brethren who took part in the debates were Messrs. Hoes, Porter, Trafton, Crandall, Cummings, Wise, Brewster, Merrill, Bridge, Tefft, Morse, King, Ela, Adams, Smith &c., &c. An intense interest was kept up during the whole session. well illustrated with neat and appropriate figures. I would appear indeed, at first view, impossible to pre-This convention has once more sounded the tocsin of liberty in the M. E. Church. It has faithfully testified against slavery in its pale; its voice will go forth with electric effect; it will revive the fainting, confirm the doubting, and encourage the desponding.—Henceforth, too, it cannot be said that abolitionists hate the church; all the resolutions passed are pointed against slavery in the church, and not against the church itself.

The last act of the convention, at a late hour, on Thursday eye, was to hear and refer an eleverent ad.

Well liustrated with neat and appropriate figures. It would appear indeed, at first view, impossible to present the reader, in the compass of one small volume, with discoveries, so numerous, and brilliant, as those which have been made in the field of chemical research during the last forty years; and yet, all this has been accomplished in this admirable manual. We feel almost constrained to yield our belief, that the prediction of that illustrious philosopher, Sir H. Davy, is now in a measure realized, where, (in his Chemical Philosophy,) he observes "that the laws of crystaliza-The last act of the convention, at a late hour, on Thursday eve, was to hear and refer an eloquent address to slaveholding Methodists to the committee of publication and the secretaries for publication; \$35,565 were pledged towards defraying the necessary expenses for the object. After which, having voted to publish the proceedings in Zion's Herald, the convention adjourned sine die.

Committees, for various purposes, were appointed by the Convention, whose names will be published in the notice or recommendation, which we can do confidence and satisfaction.—Mid. Con.

In America there are 120 different species of forest trees, whereas in the same latitude in Europe, only 34 are to be found.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1843. NEW ORLEANS AND METHODISM.

Bishop Andrew is publishing in our Southern papers interesting sketches of the progress of our work in the South-West. We have given abridgments; the following throw a gleam of hope over about the darkest portion of the field. Great good has been effected. and New Orleans now contains a respectable band of godly men and women. To this day, however, the entirely unfounded. The Hon. J. S. Buckingham has sound of martial music, the pomp and circumstance of spent some time there with father Matthew. He gives military parade, and the rattling of drays and carts, give conclusive evidence to the worshipper in the temple of God on the Sabbath, that Christian morals have not yet triumphed in New Orleans. Our own church sent missionaries to this point at an early day, and we have continued our efforts with but little intermission to this time. Our success has been apparently slow; get the leaven of truth has been silently and gradualleavening the lump. We first built a small wooden great and good father Matthew to Ardmore, near nouse of worship in which we continued our worship for several years; finally, it was deemed very important to 20,000 persons; and I am to accompany him to procure a better house in a more eligible situation.— Carrigholt, in the west of Ireland, near the mouth of Accordingly, the spacious and splendid edifice which the Shannon, in Clare, on a similar mission. There is we at present occupy, on Poydras street, was erected. This was an important era in our history. It gave dreds are added to the temperance ranks; already there us a commanding and respectable position in the eyes are more than five millions of registered and pledged of the community; for a conspicuous position and a members; and more than 300 temperance hands, well splendid house are matters of some consequence in New Orleans. Our congregation increased, though and so full of zeal in the cause, that they march not so rapidly as we had hoped. It has been found rather a difficult matter to procure suitable men as to one occasion, within a few weeks past, forty-two of talent and experience, for the pulpit. But few young men possess proper qualifications for the work; and it has been no easy task to procure suitable married men who were willing to risk their wives and children in a them, though a few years ago one thousand person climate where pestilence was looked for as an annual could hardly have assembled anywhere in Ireland visitor. Two years ago the Rev. E. Steele was appointed to the Poydras-street Church; and I rememper well the high hopes I cherished, when I bade him simply by abstaining from intoxicating drinks." adies at the moment of my departure for Mobile. which were encouraged by letters received from him after my return to Georgia; but these hopes were des- We have received assurances that the plan lately protined to an early disappointment. He had entered posed in the Herald, to raise donations of \$10 each upon his work both as a preacher and pastor in the for this useful and beloved institution is generally apright spirit, and the fruits of his labors began to be proved. The following names have already been sent abundantly manifest, when it plesed the Great Shep- us: herd to call him suddenly to his reward.

The Conference held its session there in 1841, and gave, no doubt, a very considerable impulse to the work; and if the blow could have been followed up by the labors of a preacher of the right stamp, there would probably have been great good effected during 1842 But for 1842 Poydrus-street Church has been without a regular supply of pastoral labors; still the work has been gradually extending itself. Beside this church, we have a flourishing little station in Lafayette city, which may be regarded as one of the suburbs o New Orleans, where they support a minister, and have a respectable and zealous membership, and a flourishing Sunday school. We have also a respectable and promising congregation and society in Morean street, which is constantly improving and advancing in importance and usefulness, under the ministry of their present faithful and efficient pastor, the Rev. tha William H. Watkins. Besides these, we have a large Methodi and valuable body of members in the African Church.

The number, I think, amounts to several hundred.— with great truth, that the Methodists have been the The number, I think, amounts to several hundred.—
They are organized into a separate charge, under the pastoral oversight of a respectable local brother. The congregation is genteel in its appearance, and in point of consistent and ardent piety, it equals, if it does not share of the irrection and whatever may be the faults of their ecclesiantical polity, they will enjoy no small share of the honor and the reward of having preached the Gospel to the poor.

We give the above, numbers and an, non me runder the control of the co

and we trust, that under the blessing of God upon the ritan. We have nothing to say against the appearlabors of our brother Whiteall, the missionary, much ance of a gentleman of another denomination, (the them, and it is highly probable, that scores of French gelical sects; lecturers of different denominations

in their power to crush it. REV. MR. CLARK'S THANKSGIVING

will cheer the laborers for the slave. "By accurate calculations it appears that there are not more than 200,000 slaveholders in the United

that when that time comes they will take the stump through the State to argue against the system. Of this disposition in Kentucky the South Carolina school, who contend for the perpetuity of slavery, are well aware, and have repeatedly endeavored to bend the State to southern interests. This was undoubtedly one object of the Charleston and Ohio railroad which failed: of the Railroad Bank which was to be established in Kentucky, with directors in South Carolina and which the state to argue against the system. Of this fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, have him in his holy keeping, and abundantly prosper, his way before him.

J. B. H.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1843.

INTOLERANCE OF PORTON MILES OF PORT lished in Kentucky, with directors in South Carolina, and which could not obtain a charter from the Kentucky legislature, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts. This was the object of the desperate struggle made a year or two since to induce the Kentucky legislature to repeal the law prohibiting the importa-tion of slaves for sale into the State, a struggle which

HERALD AND JOURNAL. terminate sooner or later. But they do not authorize us to say that its termination may be left to be brought to say that its termination may be left to be brought bout by these influences, and that therefore we need do nothing. For there will always be a determine opposition made to every movement towards emanci-pation in the south, and to resist this, moral convic-tions are needed, and the influence of a sound public opinion at the north."

IRELAND-TEMPERANCE.

The suspicion that the great reformation of the Irish under father Matthew was not genuine, seem the following statements of the great movement in tha

"I have now been in Ireland three months, and have not seen a single person intoxicated, through a journey extending from Dublin over all the south of Ireland, embracing the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick. What an example is this for England! I accompanied the Youghall, and saw him administer the pledge to dressed in uniform, well furnished with instrumen twenty or thirty miles a day to attend a meeting. On these bands were united in a single meeting in Shadnot an angry word or look was exchanged between without broken heads, maimed limbs, and sometimes loss of life occurring. And all the change is effected

RELIEF OF THE MAINE WESLYAN SEMINARY.-

B. F. Tefft, Mrs. L. R. Dunn, D. Wheelock, Luther Sampson. Dudley Moody, E. M. Fowler. Mrs. M. Moody, John Haynes. A "Friend." S. Allen. Mrs. R. S. Allen, John Jewett. R. B. Dunn, Mrs. B. Jewett. H. M. Blake. Lydia H. Blake, D. B. Randall \$20.

What other names shall we record?

REV. JOHN O. CHOULES, of New York, delivered than John Wesley, was perhaps as prominent as Wesley himself, in his labors to spread the principles of

good will be accomplished. We have also arranged Baptist we believe,) in our city, where the Methodists for a German mission, and would have appointed a are so numerous, to sketch to the public the history of preacher for the French population, if we had known their origin. Perhaps Mr. Choules eulogized us, and where to find him. It is the opinion of brother Wi- he may have done it too from a benevolent conviction. nans, that if we had a suitable preacher in French, he that we could not have the opportunity of speaking could preach on every Sabbath to large and respecta- for ourselves in this series of lectures: if so we thank ble congregations of the French population. And the him, but refer to the occasion as a mortifying example same remarks will apply to various other portions of of the exclusive bigotry cherished by some sects in the State of Louisiana. If our preachers could use the French language, there are many open doors before with the pretence of impartiality towards all Evan-Catholics would join us. Several during the past year were to be invited by the Society, &c. &c. But during have done so, and a spirit of inquiry is abroad among the two winters of its existence we know not that a them, which must issue in important results, if mat- lecture has been delivered by any one who is known ters are properly managed, although the priests do all to reject the horribile decretum of Calvin. The Methodist church is now second in numbers and first in progress in New England; it is second also in the number of its churches in this city: its ministry in this city is not surpassed in ability and popularity by that of any other sect; nearly one half of them are The Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Unitarian Church, has men of classical education with collegiate titles, and sent us his sermon on slavery, delivered on thanksgiv- could stand by the side of any lecturer who has aping day. The preacher has examined the evil on the peared before the Society. Under these circumstances spot and gives a noble testimony against it, though on we ask if it is not an extraordinary example of Chrissome points we think he might have been more em- tian courtesy that our ministry should be treated as if phatic. We give an extract on the prospects of its they were not, and a stranger of a distant city and abatement and cessation. It affords information which different denomination be sent for to lecture on our history?

not more than 200,000 slaveholders in the United States. That is, not more than one in twelve of the free inhabitants of the slave States is a slaveholder. In some States not more than one in three of the legal voters is a slaveholder. Non-slaveholders in the south, must, from their very position, be opposed to slavery. Slavery constitutes an aristocracy from which they are excluded. Farmers or mechanics, who do not own slaves, are thus the natural enemies of the average. This is particularly the case wherever is the first of the system. This is particularly the case wherever is the first of the system. This is particularly the case wherever is considered and Bennet street, with the services of Christian Barnhardt Gattel, a converted Jew, holding a connection at present with the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada, where he is pursuing a course of study, preparatory to the missionary work among his kinsmen according to the flesh. From the limited opportunity affects of the system. We were favored yesterday, in Bromfield street of the system. This is particularly the case wherever forded us, for forming an opinion of his capacity for slaves are taught the mechanic arts and thus come in competition with the free laborers. From these causes there is a strong under current of opposition to the system throughout the south. It is seldom heard in him an instrument of salvation to Israel, and can of, because the organs of expression are in the hands of the slaveholders. These are rich, have leisure, are united by a common interest, and can devote themselves to strengthening their position, and opposing all utterance of anti-slavery sentiments. But their real weakness is better understood at the south, than in instrument of salvation to israe, and can but hail it as an auspicious sign of the times, indicative of the divine regard to his ancient covenant people. The curse of banishment has been pronounced upon him for his "apostacy from Judaism," and persecution, in no equivocal form, visited upon him from his nearit is here.

"There are many regions of the south where slavery est kindred. He is a native of Poland, twenty-five there are many regions of the south where slavery est are has been in this country three years and "There are many regions of the south where slavery hardly exists. Throughout the extensive mountain region which stretches through the middle of Virginia, through North and South Carolina, and into Georgia, there are comparatively few slaves. The mountains are always the home of freedom. East Tennessee has so few slaves, that attempts have been made to constitute a free State out of her.

"The last census shows that slavery is steadily diminishing in the northern slave States, that is, in Maniciphing in the northern slave States. The instance of the Scriptures of the Old Testanorth of the States of the Scriptures of the Northern slave should be northern slave States. years of age, has been in this country three years, and "The last census shows that slavery is steadily diminishing in the northern slave States, that is, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Missouri.

The natural course of things is driving slavery been exceedingly small. He is expecting to enter "There is every probability that in a few years Ken- upon his missionary work in the course of a few the test every probability has a first every heard and Virginia will emancipate their slaves and secede from the ranks of slavery. I have heard the most distinguished men in Kentucky say that when a convention is called in that State to alter the constitution, slavery is gone. I have heard them say that when that time comes they will take the stump that when that time comes they will take the stump that when that time comes they will take the stump that the State to arrow earner the system. Of this

Missionary Herald that a decree of recent date exists at Nice, by which any one attempting to convert a Roman Catholic is sentenced to three years at the galleys, while a decree, lately sent forth in the kingdom of Sardina compels the Waldenses to sell the property tion of slaves for sale into the State, a struggle which was also unsuccessful, and during which, speeches were made and pamphlets published by T. F. Marshall, Cassius M. Clay, Robert J. Breckenridge and others, which breathed a northern spirit of freedom.

"These, and other facts, show that there are natural causes at work, under Providence, which indicate very certainly that slavery in the United States must of divine truth.

TO A METHODIST EDITOR. Dear Brother,-You edit a political paper, having a

respectable circulation. I have been happy to see the

effort put forth to give it a moral tone, and make it a healthful and useful family visitant. You can but be aware that nearly every political paper in the country is, in this respect, subject to a great discount. They are any thing but suitable to be allowed in a family. They inculcate envy, hatred, pride, wicked ambition, slander, &c. &c., and yet it is not improbable many of these papers are conducted by professed Christians. Do you believe (and I ask you because I think you are prepared to judge, that these editors have "consciences void of offence?" Surely it were a mockery of things sacred, to pretend it. What then? Why, those editors are wielding a mighty influence against the cause of the Savior. They are not with, but against Christ; just such Christians as the devil loves, and as are destined to companion with him hereafter, as well as here. I know the excuse alleged for this gross prostitution of character and influence. "My paper is the organ of a party, and of course must speak the sentiments of that party." Pitiful subterfuge! "Be not thou a partaker of other men's sins; keep thyself pure." "Then I must give up my paper." So reasoned one anciently. "The things that were gain to me those I counted loss for Christ." But this principle will apply to nine-tenths of the business in which Christians are engaged. Without endorsing the remark fully, I would ask, in view of the fact in the case, if it is at all strange that there is so little religion in the church, that so many professors are constantly in doubt and trouble respecting their spiritual state? But to return to your paper. Though I approve of many things you publish, there are not a few that I as strongly disapprove. In every number is a violation of the precent. "Sneak evil of no man." 'The opprobrium heaped on those of the opposite party is any thing but Christian. No matter whether this is done by yourself or your correspondents. You are responsible. Again, when your paper is lent to subserve the elevation of men to office of licentious principles, known to be such, profane, lewd, infidel men, I cannot reconcile it with common heathen honesty. But you profess a religion which explicitly condemns such conduct .-Further, you profess to be an abolitionist, and yet because your paper is the organ of a party of opposing sentiments, you have felt obliged to forego your principles and advocate the election of a man known to be a violent anti-abolitionist. Again, when some semiinfidel came to your village and delivered lectures in which they denounced the ministry in general, and your own church in particular, calling in question the validity of the Christian Sabbath, and the right of existing governments, &c., &c., I thought it a palpable deviation of duty in you to preserve entire silence. It threw a most unfortunate suspicion over your characacter. It was said, you were afraid to speak your sentiments lest it should operate unfavorably on the election then pending, and this in a professed Christian!

DEDICATION, &c: Manchester, N. H.-Brother Stevens,-I have long delayed giving an account of our dedication, intending to give your readers in connection with it, some description of our village, and in particular, of our new church, but cannot even now find time for it. I may execute this purpose more fully at a future period Dec. 6, 1842. The day was fine, and our large house was completely filled. Br. B. F. Tefft, of your city, gave us an excellent sermon founded on John. chap. iii. 16th verse. It would afford me pleasure to give you a sketch of the sermon, but my utter inability to do the speaker justice, must be my apology for not attempting it. The hearers, I doubt not, will long remember it with pleasure and product All the exercises appeared to give almost universal satisfaction. We have realized quite an increase to our congregation since we entered the new house.

But "the best of all is, God is with us." We com menced a series of meetings the evening of our dedication, and the divine blessing attended our efforts. The members of the church have been greatly quickened, the wandering have been reclaimed, and a considerable number converted. Since conference we have received between forty and fifty on trial; and the good work is still progressing. Our prospects are brightening. Praise the Lord for his goodness.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—we learn from the W. Ch. Ad., closed its session at Jackson, Miss, Dec. 8th. The increase is about three thousand. The next session will be at Woodville, Miss., Nov. 29, 1843 .-The Conference resolved to sustain a female academy of a high grade at Sharon, Madison county, Miss .-The Centenary College is in a prosperons condition, having about 180 students, and if the subscriptions are paid up punctually, the endowment will be sufficient.

UNIVERSALISM .- The editor of the Concord Journal says: "It may pain our Universalist friends, but we can't help it, to be informed, that to our certain knowledge, a number of respectable men in different towns in this vicinity, who have heretofore been the strenuous advocates of Universalism, have recently renounced it, as a system altogether unsatisfactory and false, and now are building up the faith they once labored to destroy."

Our esteemed brother, who does not approve the sentiments of "The Son of Faust," does not rightly apprehend them. They do not sanction Millerism out merely refer to it.

Br. Washburn is right, we think.

A monument to Zachariah Macauley, the celebrated anti-slavery advocate, has lately been erected in West-

It is said that the impression that the king of Prussia is favorable to the introduction of prelacy into Prussia, in the form of that of the English National Church, is false. His embassy to England was not to ascertain the working of the Establishment, but of the voluntary principle.

The New York Tribune mentions that there are more than fifty organized temperance societies in that city, holding meetings at least once a week.

LITERARY ITEMS.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY .- D. S. King, Boston .- We have already given two notices of this excellent manual. It is the best text book of the science that we are acquainted with; convenient in size alike for academies and colleges, and includes most of the relevant matter of Turner, without his superfluous dissertations.

THE OLIVE PLANT is a neat quarto semi-monthly, edited by Mary A. Coffin and published by J. D. Johnson, New York city, at \$1 per annum. It is designed expressly for the ladies, and its character and object both entitle it to their patronage.

SAXTON & PEIRCE have sent us the Encyclopedia Americana up to No. 66; -but 14 more are necessary to complete the edition. It is both cheap and convenient: 25 cts. per No.

Bryant, the poet, has written a long essay in favor

We learn there is "a From 40 to 5 evening." PORTLAND, Jan. 16,-" De

the friends of this city in gre creasing intercrowding our rejoicing in th of worship is not complain tabernacles w Lord God om But if we a wrath describ ceive, how the so abundantly

ALFRED, ME

"We have bee church, on A ners, gradually Savior. About to God. 24 ha Others are see many of the ch for holiness of are increasing a not sought with social meetings ing. Our hope made full, tattli neighborhood d place. Hence all our borders. sionary meeting about \$56 were trust we shall re hope more than We love the factory evidence draw His influe there is not a di RYE, N. H .-

ing wonders a

Christian Bapt

meetings, Dec. to unite with th went to work in The Lord Jesus gan to shake "poor sinner fel brethren, what fell to the floor never saw it on their meeting to ed every day. Baptist brethren ed to overflowing day. Watchni had not far fr around the altai of perfect love, the Buntist chu nipotent reigne work of justifi converted. La prayers-many Since the mee nearly 70 souls are expecting deed and in tru Lord grant it.

> hoping for a ge glory to God, bored in vain tracted meeting er, in this tow ent time, and v work of God is in the spirit, at power ul mann cipated from the children near sixty soul day witnesses The sound has miles around. and Biptist c ful in the wor of the Lord J ROYALTON

In my last note

cellent Hera place. The "fightings wi gained a for There has be ence, until reing. The L ing. The L flocked to the testified that blessed thei PARKMAN, - The Lotown of Parl

> en. In Elio not how man

people in me

vaiting for a

peace, and t that men w HAMPTO Jan. 3:those who to your revi umns that station. T prosperity. ings in Oc which was with us, an children, his salvation of ings, with a result thus in a Savior must we do val have be man of fifty

youth and through th in it. This join soon.

GUILFOR Stevens, sa on old Guil ed bearts h

### REVIVALS.

, having a

to see the

make it a

an but be

e country

nt. They a family.

ambition

e many of

Christians.

nk you are consciences

of things

ose editors ause of the hrist; just

e destined as here. I titution of

e organ of

timents of

thou a par-

" "Then

ne ancient-

se I count-

ill apply to

ans are en-

fly, I would

it is at all the church,

a doubt and

lut to return

things you

ongly disapthe precept,

g but Chris-

yourself or

ble, Again,

he elevation

s, known to

annot recon-

t you profess

h conduct.-

, and yet be-

of opposing

go your prin-

an known to

en some semi-

d lectures in

general, and

question the

e right of ex-

t it a palpable

re silence. It

your charac-

o speak your

bly on the elec-

ed Christian!

H.-Brother

an account of

eaders in con-

village, and in

not even now

ion took place

ur large house

, of your city,

John, chap. iii,

re to give you

inability to do gy for not at-

All the exer-

sal satisfaction.

our congrega-

us." We com-

ng of our dedi-

ded our efforts.

greatly quick-

med, and a con-

conference we

on trial; and the ir prospects are

goodness. E. Scott.

e learn from the

kson, Miss, Dec.

and. The next

female academy

county, Miss.—

subscriptions are ill be sufficient.

Concord Journal friends, but we

ur certain know-

a different towns

een the strenu-

e recently re-

satisfactory and faith they once

not approve the

loes not rightly ction Millerism

, the celebrated

rected in West-

e king of Prus-

of prelacy into

nglish National

gland was not to

ment, but of the

that there are

societies in that

g, Boston,-We s excellent man-

e science that wa

ze alike for acad-

it of the relevant ous dissertations.

to semi-monthly,

week.

We learn through the kindness of a friend, that there is "a good work going on at Pittsfield, Ms. From 40 to 50 are forward for prayers from evening to

the friends of Zion, that God is visiting his people in this city in great mercy. There is a glorious and increasing interest felt in the Church on the grand subject of holiness. Scores of penitent sinners are crowding our altars, crying for mercy, and going away rejoicing in the pardoning mercy of God. Our place of worship is becoming too strait for us, but we do not complain since the Great Head of the Church tabernacles with men on the earth. Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

But if we are what the misnamed "Puritan" in its

Walden, Vt.—Rev. James Smith writes,—"The Lord in mercy is visiting his people in this place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place Lord in mercy is visiting his people in this place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place Lord in mercy is visiting his people in this place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who have long been as slain witnesses by the way side, appear to be waking up, and a few sinners are hopefully converted to God. Our place in this place. A few give evidence of having found the blessing of perfect love. Some who h

But if we are what the misnamed "Puritan" in its wrath describes us to be, it is difficult for me to conceive, how the Almighty consents to bless our labors so abundantly !"

ALFRED, ME .- Rev. H. M. Blake writes, Jan. 19,-"We have been enjoying a season of interest in the church, on Alfred station, for the past four or five months. Backsliders have been reclaimed. And sinners, gradually, have been giving their hearts to the Savior. About a score, I trust, have been converted to God, 24 have joined the Society on probation. Others are seeking Jesus. For a few weeks past, many of the church have manifested a deep interest for holiness of heart. Seekers for this great blessing are increasing among us. And thank heaven all have not sought without obtaining the object desired. Our social meetings are deeply and increasingly interesting. Our hopes are enlarged; and our joys being made full, tattling, that fruitful mother of church and neighborhood difficulties, I judge is scarce in this place. Hence we enjoy peace and brotherly love in all our borders.

We have not forgotten the heathen. At our Missionary meeting, several weeks since, although our congregation was not large, (travelling unfavorable) about \$66 were pledged. A part of the church have adopted the cent-a-week system, and it works well. I trust we shall raise, if God wills, an amount equal to 52 cents for each member of the church. And we

hope more than that.
We love the M. E. Church yet. For we have satisfactory evidence that God loves it. Should He withdraw His influences from it while I live, I purpose to withdraw. But while He tarries with us, I feel contented to labor where I am for his glory. I think there is not a drop of radical blood on this charge.

RYE, N. H .- Rev. J. T. Adams writes :- God is doing wonders among the people of this place. Our Christian Baptist brethren commenced a series of meetings, Dec. 15, and invited the Methodist brethren to unite with them. We accepted the invitation, and went to work in the name of the Lord God of hosts. The Lord Jesus met with us-"the dry bones soon began to shake "-the backslider began to tremble-the brethren, what shall we do?"-while the old pilgrim fell to the floor under the power of God, crying, "We never saw it on this fashion" before. They continued their meeting ten days, and more or less were converted every day. Dec. 26th we commenced ours, the Baptist brethren united with us, the house was crowdto overflowing almost every day; the meeting went on gloriously-sinners were crying for mercy every day. Watchnight was a time of God's power-we had not far from a hundred and fifty souls at and around the altar, seeking and praying for the blessing of perfect love, and two-thirds of them were members of the Baptist church. "Hallelujah, the Lord God om- can have the privilege of exchanging them for any nipotent reigneth." This work of holiness is still going on powerfully in the two churches, and the work of justification is also going on among the un-Since the meetings first commenced, I should think nearly 70 souls had found the "pearl of price." We are expecting the work to go on until Old Rye is in deed and in truth converted into gospel wheat. The Lord grant it.

DURHAM, ME—Rev. J. Thwing writes, Jan. 19:—
In my last note I remarked, that we were laboring and hoping for a general work of God among us, and now, glory to God, we have it to say, that we have not labored in vain in the Lord. We commenced a protracted meeting at what is called the Methodist Corner, in this town, Jan. 1, which continues to the present time, and when it will close we know not. The work of God is next playing; our meeting commenced work of God is most glorious; our meeting commenced in the spirit, and has progressed in a remarkable and power ul manner up to this time. According to the best calculation we can make, sixty souls have been emancipated from the thraldom of sin into the liberty of the children of God, and now we have from forty to the children of God, and now we have from forty to near sixty souls at our altar every evening, and every day witnesses new cases of awakening and conversion. The sound has gone out, and the people are flocking to our meeting, from every point of the compass, for miles around. Our brethren of the Congregational and Buptist churches, are with us, faithful and joyful in the work. So, brother, we witness the coming of the Lord Jens Christ, in 1843, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Let the earth rejoice; modern infidelity suffers.

ROYALTON, Vt.-Rev. C. N. Smith writes, Jan. 19: Please say to the friends of Zion, through the excellent Herald, that God is with his people in this place. Though through much tribulation, having "fightings without, and fears within," Methodism has gained a footing here, yet the Lord is on her side. There has been a progressive work here since conference, until recently, when we held a prrotracted meetence, until recently, when we held a prior acted meeting. The Lord was truly with his people. Scores flocked to the altar for prayers. Forty or more have testified that God has appeared for their relief and blessed their souls. The work is progressing. To

PARKMAN, Mg.—Rev. S. Ambrose writes, Jan. 16:

— The Lord is with us in this place. Fifty in the town of Parkman, give evidence that God has forgiven their sins, and they are now on their way to heaven. In Eliotsville, God has converted souls, I know not how many. In Shirley also, God has visited the people in mercy. I have received into the classes thirty-five that have lately been converted, and others are waiting for an opportunity to unite with us. We have peace, and the good work is still going on. Our Baptist brethren have shared with us in the revival. O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

HAMPTON, N. H .- Rev. Horatio N. Taplin writes, Jan. 3: - While others are cheering the hearts of those who read your excellent paper, by contributing to your revival department, please say through its columns that we are yet remembered by God on this station. The last three months have been those of prosperity. We commenced holding evening meetings in October, and soon the tear of penitence which was shed, evinced to all present that God was with us, and in answer to the prayers of his faithful children, his matchless power was soon displayed in the salvation of souls. We are still continuing our meetings, with a deep interest attending them, and as the result thus far, 60 have been converted and are happy in a Savior's love, while others are still saying, "What must we do to be saved?" The subjects of the revival have been from the Sabbath school scholar to the man of fifty, but more especially has it embraced the youth and middle age in life. The work is general through the town, and the other societies are sharing in it. Thirty have joined us on trial and others will join soon. To God be all the glory.

16:-Br. Stevens, we commenced a series of meetings From 40 to 50 are forward for prayers from evening to evening."

PORTLAND, ME.—Rev. W F Farrington writes, Jan. 16,—"Dear Brother Stevens,—You may say to seven an increase of holy feeling at every successive exercise. Probably from thirty to forty have been a large number of cases, by proper treatment. He advocates the opinion that a cure may be effected, in a large number of cases, by proper treatment. He advocates the opinion that a cure may be done where the friends of Zion, that God is visiting his people in reclaimed or converted, and many more are seeking, agrees with Itard, that nothing can be done where

## PREACHERS' LIBRARIES.

ZION'S HERALD - A PROPOSITION. Our preachers complain much of the want of books, or rather the want of funds to obtain them. We have adopted the following arrangement, which cannot but meet, to some extent, their necessities. Here is an opportunity, for young preachers especially, to furnish themselves with most valuable works, and at the same time do good and perform a pledged duty to ther organ.

Any preacher or person who will forward five new subscribers, commencing with the present volume, with two dollars from each, shall receive any one of art of gathering up all the fragments of time, as well as of materials, so that nothing be lost.

Dr. Fisk's Travels, 8vo. steel plates; Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, 8vo. plates; to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the re-Malcom's Travels, 2 vols. 12mo. with numerous en- laxation of the cartilages. gravings; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Domestic and Religious Offering, a beautiful annual just issued by D. S. King; Life of Wilbur Fisk, by Prof. Holdich; Summerfield's Sermons; Ruter's Church History Life of Bishop Emory; Josephus' Works, 1 vol. 8vo.; Hannum's Pulpit Assistant; Wesley's Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.; Watson's Life of Charles Wesley; I vol. Methodist Quarterly Review.

cal Institutes; Townley's Biblical Literature, 2 vols.

8vo.; Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 8vo.; Webster's
Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo; Prideaux's Connection, 2 vols.

In the House, upon the reception of the message, the proposed convention was at once concurred in, and at the appointed hour, the two branches met, and pro-For twelve subscribers,—Dick's Works, uniform edition, 8 vols.; Works of Robert Hall, 3 vols.; Dick's elected.

Church History; Choules's History of Missions, 2 vols. ernor to be sent up to the Senate. poor sinner felt uneasy and began, to cry, "Men and 4to. with numerous splendid engravings; Robinson's Tuesday, Jan. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Allen from Biblical Researches in Palestine, 3 vols.

Benson's Commentary, 5 vols.

splendidly bound volumes.

brary, 150 volumes! All the above works will be of the latest and best editions, bound in handsome style; and purchasers

other books, or their equivalent in money.

converted. Last evening we had 45 at the altar for prayers—many of them "found peace in believing."—the money from the subscribers. Here, brethren, is a fine opportunity: send on your names and money.

# RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Bible in Paussia.—Dr. Pinkerton an agent of the British Bible Society travelling in Germany, states, that an edition of the Bible with a short evangelical commentary, to the extent of 9000 copies, is in process of printing in Prussia; and that the king has subscribed for 6000 copies to place a copy in every school in Silesia and Pomerania, in order to exclude from the common schools the neologian commentary of Dinter, which is said to be in the hands of almost every school-master. This work is forwarded by a pious lady of distinction, the countess Von Reden. This lady has done essential service to the Tyrolese exiles, whose settlement in Prussia she superintended. The gratitude of the poor people is marked on every occasion when they meet her, and they call her "our mother."—Puritan.

In him by the President of the Senate, which he subscribed in due form.

The Secretary of State proclaimed Marcus Morton, Governor of the Commonwealth for the ensuing political year.

The Convention went into ballot for Counsellors, which resulted in the election of the following gentle men:

Rodney French, of New Bedford, Henry Crocker, of Barnstable, Charles Thompson, of Charlestown, Jededish Marcy, of Southbridge, Joshua Colby, of Howard, of Springfield, Samuel Gates, of Richmond, Benj. F. Hallett, of Boston, George Morey, of Boston, Robert S. Daniels, of Danvers, Samuel Hoar, of Corord, A. D. Foster, of Worcester, William G. Bates, of Westfield, E. A. Newton, of Pittsfield, Lemuel THE BIBLE IN PRUSSIA .- Dr. Pinkerton an agent

REV. ROBERT BAIRD.—This gentleman has returned to this country to attend to the affairs of the Foreign Evangelical Society, which has been deprived in a great measure of the services of the Rev. Mr. Kirk since he has entered upon pastoral duties. We do not understand, however, that Mr. Baird has abandoned the idea of resuming his useful labors on the continent of Europe.

Robert S. Daniels, of Danvers, Samuel Hoar, of Concord, A. D. Foster, of Woestfield, Le-muel May, of Attleboro', Thomas French, of Canton, Seth Crowell, of Dennis.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—The Senate came in at ten minutes before eleven, agreeably to the assignment of yesterday, and the two houses went into convention, and a committee were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of the Commonwealth; and John A. Bolles of Boston was declared to be duly elected.

A JUBILEE OFFERING.—The Baptist Missionary Society in England has conceived the project of making a special missionary effort during the present year to raise the sum of \$222,000 as an expression of their gratitude to God for the mercy and favor with which its missionary enterprises have been crowned during the fifty years past. A very successful commencement has been made, and there is but little doubt that the whole sum will be raised. The proceeds are to be applied to the establishment of new missions in the West Indies and Africa, the education of native missionaries, and the relief of the Society from its present pecuniary embarrassment, which is considerable.

wife of the Rev. John Williams, who died a martyr to missionary zeal, has recently arrived at London, from Sydney, which has been her residence since the lamented death of Mr. W. She was received with great affection, and the London Missionary Society has made permanent provision for her support.

The Research Missionary Williams.—The presented and referred, the most important of which was one from Abbott Lawrence and 2000 others, praying the passage of an act of indemnification to the sufferers by the destruction of the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown, and referred to a committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Charlestown, it was ordered, That —— be a special committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment in this commonwealth, with instructions to report by

The Persecuted Christians at Madagascar.—
It is now stated that upwards of two hundred suffering Christian converts are wandering in the Island of Madagascar, in destitution and peril. The fury of the queen against Christianity, so far from subsiding, increases; and ordeals, executions, and miseries, await those who confess Christ. Still their courage does not fail, nor is the thought of apostacy entertained for a correct.

# SCIENCE AND ART.

New Galvanic Process.—A new operation in galvanism (galvano plastic) has been submitted by M. Cornay, to the French Academy of Sciences, from specimens of which, it is apparent that an indelible and indestructible museum of human statues may be formed. The process is to cover, by the galvanic operation, a dead body, which has previously been embalmed by the old process, with a coat of copper that will preserve the body in all its details. A metallic statue would thus be formed of an envelope containing within it a human body with an exact resemblance of and indestructible museum of human statues may be formed. The process is to cover, by the galvanic operation, a dead body, which has previously been embalmed by the old process, with a coat of copper that will preserve the body in all its details. A metallic statue would thus be formed of an envelope containing within it a human body with an exact resemblance of the features and expression. M. Cornay proposes that the bodies of illustrious individuals and valued friends may be preserved from decay in this way, and be transmitted to the latest posterity, a species of metallic mummy.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Pennsylvania, on Tuesday of last week, in convention of the two Houses, proceeded to vote for a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Buchanan, whose term expires on the 3d of March next. A large number of candidates had been put in nomination, but on proceeding to the ballot, the votes were divided, with two exceptions, between the Hon. James Buchanan and Mr. John Banks. The former was re-elected by 74 votes—the latter receiving 54. This is Mr. Buchanan and mr. John Banks.

through the town, and the other societies are sharing in it. Thirty have joined us on trial and others will join soon. To God be all the glory.

A New Instrument.—A new instrument, called a "panometer," has been constructed by J. H. Phelps, of Troy, and it is said that it may be used for almost of Troy, and it is said that it may be used for almost every description of astronomical or mathematical measurement—for taking the altitude of the sun, for measuring equatorial angles, for measuring horizontal angles in surveying, for ascertaining the variations and dip of the magnetic needle, and for various other purposes.

The bill to continue the charters of the Ohio banks for six months, passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 27 to 6, and was lost in the House by a vote of 38 to 29.

KENTUCKY.—The message of Gov. Letcher shows measuring equatorial angles, for measuring the variations and dip of the magnetic needle, and for various other purposes.

The bill to continue the charters of the Ohio banks for six months, passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 27 to 6, and was lost in the House by a vote of 38 to 29.

KENTUCKY.—The message of Gov. Letcher shows interest of 6 per cent, except \$515,000, which is at 5.

The treasury shows a balance of \$61,887. The governor recommends that no farther debt for internal part of the continue the charters of the Ohio banks for six months, passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 27 to 6, and was lost in the House by a vote of 38 to 29.

KENTUCKY.—The message of Gov. Letcher shows interest of 6 per cent, except \$515,000, which is at 5.

The treasury shows a balance of \$61,887. The governor recommends that no farther debt for internal part of the continuent of the charters of the Ohio banks of the charters of the char

a few months, at Guilford, Brattleboro', and Vernon. - | A scientific expedition, under the direction of the | Amen.

GREENLAND, N. H.—Rev. M. Newhall writes, Jan.

G:—Br Stevens, we commenced a series of meetings

recommends coarse emery, mixed with water, as an excellent preservative of steel pens.

A legal stone is 14 lbs., or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 16 lbs, in Holland

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full-grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; Ger-

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 1860 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

man, 1806; Turkish, 1826.

A man is taller in the morning than he is at night,

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mongol Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

## SECULAR.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 16.-In the Senate a message w sent to the House, proposing a convention at half past For sight new subscribers, — Fletcher's Checks, 2 yols.; Bange' History of the Methodist Church, 4 vols.; Mr. Little. The messenger was also charged to in-Watson's or Wesley's Sermons; Watson's Theologi- form the House that the constitutional candidates for cal Institutes; Townley's Biblical Literature, 2 vols. appointed hour, the two branches met, and pro-Jesse Perkins had 300, and was declared to be

Theology, 2 vols.; Fletcher's Works, 4 vols.; Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary; Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 3 vols.

For fifteen subscribers, — Murdoch's Mosheim's Henry H. Childs and George Hull for lieutenant governor, and Henry H. Childs and George Hull for lieutenant governor to be sent up to the Sanate

Biblical Researches in Palestine, 3 vols.

For twenty subscribers, — Wesley's works, 7 vols.;

Bossov's Components of 5 vols. For twenty-five subscribers, -Clarke's Commentary, 6 Mr. Tarbell from the House, announced in a mes-

vols.; Hume and Smollett's History of England, 4 sage to the Senate, that Henry H. Childs and George Hull had been chosen candidates for lieutenant gov-

For forty subscribers,—Encyclopædia Americana, 13
splendidly bound volumes.

For one hundred subscribers, — Harper's Family Library, 150 volumes!

ernor.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Quincy moved the special assignment, and Messrs. Davis of Worcester, and Perkins of Plymouth, were a committee to collect, sort, and count the votes for Governor. They reported Whole number, Necessary for a choice,

Necessary for a choice,

Marcus Morton had
Ordered, that the same committee collect, sort, and
count the votes for Lieut, Governor. They reported Whole number, Necessary for a choice, Henry H. Childs had

Wednesday, Jan. 18 .- In the Senate no busines was done this morning.

The House then concurred in the proposition of the Senate to meet in convention at 1-4 to 12 M., to qual-

ify the Governor elect.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then announced the Governor elect, Marcus Morton, who made his appearance in the Hall, when the oaths of office were administered to him by the President of the Senate, which he sub-

elected.

A committee were appointed to receive the votes

went into Convention with the house, to qualify the Lieutenant Governor and Counsellors elect.

Widow of the Missionary Williams.—The Widow of the Missionary Williams.—The

into Convention.

His honor, the Lieutenant Governor elect, appeared

and was qualified.

Six of the counsellors elect were also qualified.

After a momentary dissolution, the Convention again met, and his excellency the Governor came in and read his address.

# POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

improvements be contracted until that now due be Sixty thousand tee-totalers marched in one proces-

The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton on Tuesday of last week.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature assembled at the State House in New Orleans on the 2d inst. The attendance of members was very full for the first day, and the two Houses immediately proceeded to the business of organization. In the Senate, Felix Garcia was chosen President, and in the House Charles Debigny was elected Speaker .- Nat. Int.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden was re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Kentucky Legislature, on the 7th inst., over Col. R. M. Johnson, by a vote of c8 to 43. The Legislature of Georgia have adjourned, having at the very last hour, and by a majority of one only, passed an act, imposing an increased tax of twenty-live per cent on the tax of 1841, and forty-five per

The oldest member of the House is 60 years of age; the youngest 25. Oldest member of the Senate, 57;

Gov. Davis' Message in the Latimer Case.—
Gov. Davis' Message in the Latimer Case.—
Gov. Davis of Massachusetts, in his communication to the Executive of Virginia, explaining the reasons of his refusal to comply with the requisition of the latter for the delivery of the slave Latimer, says the affidavit of Gray, on which the requisition was based, is not, in his opinion, sufficient evidence to sustain the requisition.

The stight decline in prices.

Baltimore Howard street, 4 mos. cr. §4 62 a 4 62; Philadelphia, do 4 mos. 450 a 000; Fredericksburg, lowland, 4 mos. 450 a 000; Alexandria, wharf mountain, 450 a 0 00; Georgetown, 450 a 462; Richmond Canal, 450 a 462; do. City, 0 00 a 0 00; Georgetown, 450 a 000; Georgetown, 450 a

February.

An accident occurred on the London and Birmingham Railroad, Dec. Sth, by which one person was killed and three others were dangerously wounded.

Lord Hill, the late Commander-in-Chief, died on the

10th, in the 71st year of his age, at his seat, Hardwicke

Grange, Shropshire.

It has been generally supposed that Lord Morpeth was about to give the world his observations of this was about to give the world his observation is howcountry, on his return home. This expectation is how-evereut off by a letter, which his Lordship recently addressed to J. S. Buckingham, Esq., in which he says: "You have so fully occupied the whole ground, that my abstaining from treading in your foot-prints cannot generally fail to be acquiesced in"

peror himself, solemnly engaging to ratify the treaty as soon as it shall be returned to him with the signature of Her Majesty attached thereto. The Blonde frigate, 46, Capt. Bouchier, had sailed rom China for England, with two millions and a half

The society for the propagation of the gospel in forcign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish a mission at Hong Kong, and will raise a special fund for that purpose.

Trade has sensibly revived in England, since the adjustment of the Chinese difficulties.

A vary satisfactory communical Treaty has been recently executed between Great Britain and the Brasils, which will adjust all the points in dispute between the two nations.

It is stated that the slave-trade is carried on with unabated activity in Cuba, and that the Captain-General winks at the abomination. Three cargoes of ral winks at the abomination. Three cargoes of ral winks at the abomination. Three cargoes of ral winks at the abomination.

unabated activity in Cuba, and that the Captain-General winks at the abomination. Three cargoes of slaves recently arrived there, and were made emanci-

Important from Spain.—The uprising against Espartero which has been previously noticed, proves to be very formidable in the South of Spain. Barcelona was bombarded by the troops of the Regent on account of the resulting and the Odeon by Rev. B. F. Tefft. Subject for first discourse—ChronoLogy.

NOTICE.

A series of discourses on the Prophets, illustrative of the various theories of explaining them, will be commenced next Subbath morning at the Odeon by Rev. B. F. Tefft. Subject for first discourse—ChronoLogy.

Jan. 22. its rebellion, and after a fierce and desperate struggle of some twelve hours, was compelled to surrender.— During this time 520 bombs were thrown into the town. The Catalan spirit has been thoroughly aroused, and it will be strange if the matter ends here.

# SUMMARY.

A machine for cutting ice is now in operation at Philadelphia, which the inquirer says, "ploughs it up." It is described as an immense structure. The proprietors have just built an ice-house capable of holding

time since. The fire caught from a lamp which was allowed a prisoner to eat his supper by. He was saved with difficulty.

sion through Birmingham, in June. Twenty-two Temperance Taverns have been opered in this State within the last six weeks.

### MARKETS.

From the New England Farmer. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY. SEEDS. Heras Grass, \$2.25 to 2.75 per bushel; Red Top, 40 a 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 a 12c.—Southern, 00 to 10c. Flax Seed, \$1.75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30c. per ib. Canary Seed, \$2.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30c. per ib. GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye, and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The supplies of late being large for the season, with the usual limited demand, a further reduction in prices have been has been submitted to.

cent. over that of 1840.

Arkansas.—The Arkansas House of Representatives comprises 66 noembers, of whom 37 are farmers, 14 lawyers, 6 physicians, 6 merchants, 1 carpenter, 1 lacksmith, and I tanner. In the Senate, 16 fermers, and 4 lawyers.

has been submitted to.

Corn—Northern, 61 a, 00; Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a, 00; Southern, flat yellow, new, 46 a, 43; do. do. white, 45 a, 47; do. New Orleans, 00 a, 00; Barley, 00 a, 00; Kye—Northern, 63 a, 65; do. Southern, 60 a, 00; Oats, Southern, 22 a, 30—Northern, 63 a, 65; do. Southern, 60 a, 00; Oats, Southern, 63 a, 63; do. Southern, 64 a, 63; do. Southern, 65 a, 63;

FLOUR. The market since the last review has been ex-tremely dull, and most descriptions have experienced a fur-ther slight decline in prices.

PROVISIONS. The transactions have been exclusively confined to a retail demand, prices being without any change. compared with the last week's quotations. confined to a retail demand, prices being without any change compared with the last week's quotations.

Beef—Mess, 4 mos, new, bil. 57 75 a 8 25; Navy, 57 00 a 7 25;

The movements in this article have been limited; maderate ales only of fleece and pulled have been made at former

FO-REIGN.

The ship Garrick arrived at New York on the 16th inst., and brought news to December 15. It is not of much importance.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 2d of February.

An accident occurred on the London and Birming.

An accident occurred on the London and Birming. HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing the past week beyond a limited demand for ome consumption, and prices remain the same as previously let sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 94; 2d do. do. 7 a 74. HAY, per ton, \$16 to 18; Eastern screwed, \$12 to 13. CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.; New 9 to 11. EGGS—18 a 20.

my abstaining from treading in your foot-prints cannot generally fail to be acquiesced in."

The Chinese Treaty executed by Sir Henry Pottinger, the Chinese Plenipotentiary, had arrived, having been borne by Major Malcolm. It bears the signatures of the three high commissioners deputed by the Emperor, and sent to Nankin to arrange the terms, &c. Major Malcolm brings a letter of assent from the Emperor himself, solemnly engaging.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, Jan. 16, 1845.

At market, 370 beef cattle, 1200 sheep, 60 stores, and 50 swine. 30 beef cattle, unsold.

PRICES.—Bef Cattle. We quote to correspond with last week, viz., afew extra, §4 50. First quality, §3 00 a 3 23.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from \$1 00 to \$1 50. Wethers from \$2 50 to \$3 75.

Suine.—At retail from 3 \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 4\( \frac{1}{2} \).

Science.—At retail from 3 \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 4\( \frac{1}{2} \).

Science.—At retail from 3 \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 4\( \frac{1}{2} \).

INFORMATION WANTED .- Charles Henry Copp let his father's house in Chelsea, Feb. 20, 1812. The Bionde frigate, 40, Capt. Bouchier, and a half from China for England, with two millions and a half of dollars of the Chinese compensation money.

The society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangements to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts have promptly made arrangement to establish the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. WORCESTER DISTRICT .- CHANGES. Feb. 9 instead of 15 and 16
" 10 " 13 " 14
P. CRANDALL.

S U M M A R Y.

The Late Freshet.—Considerable damage has been done by the recent freshet at Ithaca; almost all the bridges in the neighborhood of that village crossing the Cascadilda Creek, have been carried away.

The Lenox (Mass.) Eagle of yesterday says, Brainard's Bridge, which is on the road to Albany about 18 miles from Pittsfield, has been swept away.

We learn from the Windham County Democrat, that the bridge over the eastern branch of Connecticut river, opposite Brattleboro' village, was carried away on the 10th inst., by the floating ice.

The Louisville Journal says, that a son of Mr. McKnight, President of the Kentucky Bank, was sent a few days since in charge of \$30,000 in bank notes to the Danville branch, but on the road lost one of the packages of money, containing \$10,000.

The bridge over the Eastern branch of Connecticut river at Brattleboro', was carried away by the freshet on Tuesday of last week.

The returns from sixteen States, of the applications in bankruptcy, made in accordance with a call for information on the subject by Congress, shows in the aggregate, 18,374 petitions, of which 17,694 were voluntary; 8,471 have been finally discharged.

Mr. Perrault, Cashier of the Cittzen's Bank of New Orleans is a defaulter to the amount of \$51,174.91. BOOKS FORWARDED BY D. S. KING & CO. TO JAN. 22.

untary; 8,471 have been finally discharged.

Mr. Perrault, Cashier of the Citizen's Bank of New Orleans, is a defaulter to the amount of \$51,174.91.

Mr. B. J. Brown, an overseer on a plantation in Henry Co., Va., attempted on the 22d ult. to chastise a negro, when he turned upon the overseer and killed him.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle that the number of hogs killed at that place this season, up to the first of January, was 15,000. It is supposed that the number will reach, before the season is over, 150,000.

The weavers in Philadelphia have had another turn out, and the disturbance raged so high that the citizens were compelled to apply to the Sheriff for assistance in restoring order.

A machine for cutting ice is now in operation at

# WARRIED.

Philadelphia, which the Inquirer says, "ploughs it up."
It is described as an immense structure. The proprietors have just built an ice-house capable of holding 6000 or 7000 tons.

Considerable damage has been done by the recent freshet, at Ithica, N. Y. Almost all the bridges in the neghborhood of that village, crossing the Cascadilda creek, have been carried away.

The importation of sperm and whale oil into the United States during the year 1842, was 58,346 tons; of which 163,697 barrels were spern, and 153,816 barrels were whale. The oil was brought into the United States in 170 ships, 37 brigs, and 17 schooners.

Judge Boota of Alabama, accused of drunkenness, gambling, and protecting gamblers, &c.; before the Legislature of that State, has resigned his office, whereupon the impeachment is abandoned.

The jail at Paulding, Miss., was burned down a short time since. The fire caught from a lamp which was allowed a prisoner to set this support by H. H. was saw.

allowed a prisoner to eath his supper by. He was saved with difficulty.

The members of the Virginia Legislature have organized a Total Abstinence Society. It is rapidly be coming fushionable to abstain from intoxicating drinks.

There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union county, Pa., who is in his one hundred and fifteenth year.

There is a rumor that the Navy Department has recalled Commodore ap Catesby Jones, commanding the U. S. Squadron that took the town, supposing that that Mexico and the United States were at war.

Mr. Hillen, the Mayor of Baltimore, received a paralytic stroke on Thorsday last, which rendered one side insensible.

At South Brookfield, Mass., Jan 12, Lucy, wife of Jonas Hamilton, and mother of Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, aged 52 years. Sister Hamilton, and mother of Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, aged 52 years. Sister Hamilton, and mother of Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, and mother and secondary and secondary and secondary and secondary of Jefferson Hamilton, and mother and secondary and secondary of Park Themiston, and mother of Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, and mothe

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FACT

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL.—It is an undeniable fact, that individuals of all religious denominanations and political creeds, are daily subscribing for MERRY'S MUSEUM, which is the favorite of American youth. As an evidence of the interest it excites in the juvenile mind, it is only necessary to say that many a little bright eyed fellow, with his sunny face, has been seen almost daily at the publisher's office, for two weeks prior to its date of publication, inquiring, "Is Robert Merry's Museum out yet? Can I have it if I call to-morrow? I want to hear how Tom Trotter gets along, and what has become of Philip Brusque, and how Bob Merry lost his leg. Are you going to have any answer to the puzzle in your next number?" etc. etc.

The modest little girl too is not among the missing. She too has questions to ask. "Shall we have have any more stories like the Three Sisters? I long to hear more about Fanny Gossip and Susan Lazy." A very sensible man says, "my little daughter is up betimes in the morning, anxious to get the first reading of it." He also says, "IT HAS SAVED ME MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR (the price of the Museum,) by keeping my Henry in doors evenings, instead of wearing out shoeleather with other boys at play."

Parents, in view of these facts, will not hesitate to subscribe for it. Remember the words of Dr. Pranklin, "" "No man is too poor to take a periodical." "Esend then your names and money from all quarters. to the publishers, and receive MERRY'S MUSEUM, filled with pretty stories and pictures. Address BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.,

Jan. 25. 3ti. A FACT

Jan. 25.

20.000 SMITH ON UNIVERSALISM, SHOULD BE PURCHASED AND CIRCULATED IN MAINE. Whatever Universalists say of Mr. Smith, they never can obviate his arguments, or get over his facts. It has no parallel in regard to its adaptedness to set the people right on the subject of that giant error—Universalism.—Ed. Port. Ch. Mirror.

No better service could be done to the cause of truth, than circulating the work freely in every town in the State.—N. H. Cong. Observer. Through the Herald I wish to recommend the above-named work, especially to my Methodist brethren, in the ministry and membership.—Rev. J. D. Bridge

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best work on Universalism; and it must be allowed that nothing but duty could compel us to admit this, as several works on the subject have been published at our book room.—Ed. N. Y. (Methodist) Christian Adments ist) Christian Advorate

We cordially welcome this book. His mighty appeal to Christians, in relation to Universalists and Universalism, should receive the most serious consideration.—Connecticut Observer. IF Buy, read and circulate. A liberal discount made to nose who buy in quantities, to give away or sell again.

\*\*\* Prick \$1—handsomely printed, strongly bound.

T. Any person who will remit five dollars, shall receive

Orders by mail or express, postage paid, will meet with prompt attention. Address TAPPAN & DENNET, Fublishers, Bookseller, and Stationers. 114 Washington St.,



### Good News for American Youth A NEW VOLUME OF ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH. AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Since the commencement of this work—now the most popular juvenile periodical extant—it has ever been the aim of the publishers to make it deserving of the liberal encouragement which has been extended towards it; and its subscription list evines that their efforts be classed by the public.

On the first of January next, a new vorth of the public of the publisher of the kind published in any part of the teorid; the annual volume, containing nearly as much mater as two volumes of Bancroft's History, which sell for four dollars and filty cents.

ONE COPY. ONE DOLLAR.
SIX COPIES, FIVE DOLLARS.
THIRTEEN COPIES, TEN DOLLARS. The great expense incurred in getting out a work like the Museum renders it nocessary that the publishers should strictly adhere to the cash system. Editors and others who may give the above three insertions and send a copy of the paper containing the prospectus, marked with link, to the Boston publication office, shall be entitled to the Museum for the year 1843.

All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to the Publishers and Proprietors.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.

THE VERY LOWEST TERMS.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.

10 School street, Boston, and
127 Nassons street, New York.

137 Subscribers wishing their volumes bound can have
them done in a very neat manner for twenty-five cents, by
leaving them at our office, No. 10, School Street.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.

NEW VOLUME. GREAT PICTORIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

GREAT PICTORIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

JANUARY, 1843.

JUST published, MERRY'S MUSEUM, January No., 1843, being the first number of a new volume, containing deeen handsome Engravings, besides Music, Poetry, Stories, Sketches, Ancedotes, and a vast fund of interesting reading matter for the little folks. This popular monthly is now brought out in beautiful style, for one dollar a year. Only think of it—380 pages, and inore than one hundred splendid engravings, and all in twelve Nos., for the low price of one dollar—lese than one third of a cent a day. Surely every child ought to have it, thereby affording them much pleasure, and more real good. Forward your names and money from every part of the Union, and you will receive the Museum from the publishers.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 10 School street, Boston, and 127 Nassau street, N. Y. Jan. 11.

THE MOTHER'S MEDICAL GUIDE IN CHILDREN'S USEASES: By W. A Alcott, author of Young Man's Guide, Young Woman's Guide, The House I Live In, &c. &c.; embellished with a portrait of the author. Just published, and for sale by D. S. KING & CO., I Cornhill. 17.

PAPER WAREHOUSE & BOOKSTORE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE & BOOKSTORE. DAY, LYON & CO., corner of Milk and Exchange streets,
Portland, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
sil kinds of Paper and School Books; also, a general assortment of Methodist and Sebbath School Books. Also, a very
large assortment of Ruom Papers, from 12 1-2 to \$1.25 per
roll. Cash paid for rags.

NEW AND HIGHLY INTERESTING. TISTORY of the Great Reformation of the sixteenth century in Germany, Switzerland, &c. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, President of the Theological School of Geneva, and member of the "Societe Evangelique," in 3 vols. 12mo, fourth American from the fifth London edition. For sale by D. S. KING & Co., 1 Cornhill.

INTERESTING TO SINGERS, Carmins Sacra;
The Boston Academy;
The Modern Panimist;
The Musical Education Society's Collection;
The Musical Institute's Collection;
The Musical Collection; The Manhattan Collection;
The Sacred Lyre;
The Masschusetts Collection;
The Roston Anthem Book;
The Roston Anthem Book;
The Sacred Choir; The Church Psalmody;
American Harp; The Christian Lyre;
The Weslevan Harp;
The Wesle

2000 LBS. of Small Pica, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion and Nonpareil, somewhat worn, for sale cheap, in quantities to suit, by jet?

D. H. ELA, 37 Cornhill.

WESLEYAN PSALMIST: OR SONGS OF CANAAN.

Psalmist: or Songs of Canaan, a collection
Tunes for social devotion. This work erilar tunes and hymns of "The Songs"
twice the number of tunes applied by the prayer and class meeting retail—liberal discount at wh OR SONGS OF CANAAN.

blished by J. D. annum. It is deits character and e Encyclopedia

re are necessary heap and conve-

MRS. ELIZA BILLINGTON died in Orrington, Dec. 40, 1842, wife of Francis Billington, Esq., and daughter of Br. Daniel and sister Triphena Nickerson, aged forty years. She was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church, at the early age of 15 years. She obtained the blessing of sanctifition shortly after her conversion, and testified to her companion with her dying breath that she had never lost the evidence of its possession to that moment. She lived daily and hourly for heaven. Her great business was God and another world; and, as might be expected, she stepped into the valley of the shadow of death, fearing no evil. O! how blessed is the Christian's triumph! She is not dead, but sleepeth; so said the Savior! How the triumphant church. The holy soul can breath the same atmosphere here which surrounds the tree of life, and hold communion with the same God which angels and the spirits of the just made perfect see and worship. How short the passage from time to eternity. Here we are in prison, yet, like Paul and Silas, we can pray and sing praises to God. There, faith is lost in sight, and prayer is swallowed up in unceasing praise to God and the

"We shall meet again where parting will be known no more," so said sister B. to her afflicted companion when she was about to

> "Touch the heavenly string, In notes almost divine."

Sister B. has had her share of the common trials and ills of life, being constitutionally feeble, and having a large family to superintend. But she was happy at home. Few mothers have felt more and prayed more for their children than sister B. But she can pray for them no more; her voice is lost is death, and the most of her children are too young to realize the loss they have sustained. May God bless the bereaved companion, the motherless children, her aged parents, and all concerned. We must now bid a reluctant farewell to our dear sister Billington. She is safe on the heavenly shore She has become the bride, the Lamb's wife. Sh has received a "new name," and a kingdom which will never be taken away from her. Amen, even so, Lord Jesus. January 12, 1843.

MISS EMILY W. DANA died December 3, 1842, at the residence of Joseph Howard, Esq., Portland, youngest daughter of Hon. Judah Dana, of Fryeburg, aged twenty-five years. Endowed by nature a mind superior, and blessed with all the privileges and instruction which wealth and kindness could impart, she attained an enviable position in the intellectual world. The sweetness of her disposition, her refined and unobtrusive manners, with her extensive knowledge, rendered her intercourse with society peculiarly interesting to every class of the community. Her health had been delicate, and she had suffered much from a complication of diseases for years, but in her intervals of health her time was mostly devoted to the culture of her mind, but all her attainments and native excellence were for the last three years of her life, made subservient to religion, and seemed to be lost in the purer flame of perfect love, which casteth out fear. She joy, and by her life and conversation she manifestall unrighteousness. She was a living argument in

ehild. I am really, and in solemn truth, about to die. Go, to is mercy gives me what I have so die. Go, o is mercy gives me what I have so die. die. Got in his mercy gives me what I have so long cove. A ammens to his heaven of love, a change of the corruptible to the incorruptible." She wrote on the black leaf Ther Bible, given to her only brother .--

"They who have loved an exile must not mourn. To see him parting for his native bourne,

When she was informed by her physician, that her disease would soon terminate her existence, a amile, almost seraphic, beamed upon her countenance. In this happy frame of mind she continued while she lived. At 6 P. M., she fell into a gentle slumber, from which she never awoke; at 9, her gentle spirit fled to God, without a groan. Not only the family circle, to whom she was peculiarly dear, are deeply afficted, but all who knew her, mourn. She died as she had lived, holy and happy. She has gone to the grave, but there is a radiance thrown around her earthly career, though short, bright as the morning sun, and while her beatified spirit has gone to join those of her sainted mother and sisters, we could not wish her return.

MRS. ELIZA W. KNOWLTON, consort of Dennis Knowlton, died in Ludlow, Mass., Dec. 16, 1842, in the fortieth year of her age. Sister Knowlton experienced religion in her youthful days, but made no public profession until the late revival in this town. July 12th she became a member of the M. E. Church. Since that time, her faith seemed to " work by love, purify the heart, and overcome During the revival, she was informed that Mr. Miller was about to lecture in an adjoining town on the subject of the second advent in 1843. She turned her thoughts to the subject and remarked, "Christ may come to some of us before that time." Fifteen days before '43, she was taken where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." I called to see her frequently during her sickness, but witnessed nothing but the greatest submission to the will of God. She said. when I first called to see her, "I am almost done question, Do you feel that all is well? She replied, "Yes, I do." After a season of prayer, she requested me to sing, "Vain world, adieu!" While singing, the language of the poet seemed well suited

"The soul, for joy, then claps her wings And loud her lovely sonnet sings, Let me live the life of the righteous, &c.

BR. SAMUEL CUTTING, of Guilford, Vt., died Dec. 5th, 1842, aged fifty-one years. He tried the riches and pleasures of this life thirty-eight years. In the midst of worldly prosperity he sought for durable riches in Christ, and found, to the joy of his soul. He connected himself with the M. E. Church to run the Christian race, and with open heart, hands, and doors, he lent his aid to advance the gospel. He stood on the verge of the tomb for seven years, expecting oft to go; the summons came at length, (a welcome message.) He joyfully passed to the spirit world. Those who are acquainted with our circumstances, can only know the loss to his family, to the church, and the community. Yet we hail him happy home.

JOHN L. SMITH. Guilford, January 10, 1843.

MRS. LITTLEFIELD, wife of Mr. Stephen Littlefield, died in Penobscot, Dec. 27. Death removed her in a sudden and an unexpected moment.-While her family were at tea, she arose to cross the floor, when she dropped instantly dead. They Bloggmediately raised her up, but she never breathed F. A. W. We trust she has gone to rest. In this Hickman, Br. Littlefield and ten children, one da int, are left to mourn a worthy

H., on the 11th December, aged thirty-five years.

Sister Adams experienced religion during the laSabaoth." "Break every yoke, undo every heavy bors of brother C. Adams, eight years ago. She was a person of good understanding and very persevering in whatever she took in hand. The Sabbath those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the school, the Bible class, the missionary cause, and all the institutions of the church lay near her heart. She was constant at the class room, the prayer his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." "American slavery, the ship of God. She was good to the poor, a true vilest that ever saw the sun; the sum of all villanies." help-meet to her companion, and a worthy example of piety to her friends and acquaintance. She

Now, Doctor, I entreat you to administer faithfull be unwilling to have said and done to herself?" Her ment seat of Christ. last illness was of five weeks continuance, which she endured with truly Christian resignation .-Some three days before her decease, Br. Adams informed her that she could not get well. After a solemn pause of perhaps a minute, she replied with perfect serenity, "Well, I have hoped, if it might On this day, four years ago, eight hundred thouplease God, to recover from this sickness; but it is sand human beings were set free from the terrible day." The morning before, she said to one of the They were, undoubtedly, too rude, too ignorant, to neighboring women, "I can't get humble enough to pray," as though she wished to kneel. She then I am not worthy to be called a child of thine .- But slavery had not wholly stifled in them the "i comfort, and victory, and exclaimed, clapping her broken; and was that no cause for exulting jey hands, "Glory to Jesus, glory to his name." After They felt, that wife and child could no longer be this she was able to speak but little. Thus lived insulted or scourged in their sight, and they be deand thus died one of the best of women.

SLAVERY.

JUSTIN SPAULDING.

For the Herald and Journal. SYMPATHY FOR SLAVE-HOLDERS.

man chattels if they could!

ing for their good conduct. But the laws of no It was natural to expect that the slaves, on the

mously burdened, and who are groaning so pite- It would not have surprised me, had I heard of inously to be delivered, just make a donation of their temperance, tumult, violence. Liberty, that mighty human chattels to the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, or the New York Vigilance Com-best blood, for which they have toiled and suffered mittee, who will most gladly accept of them, and for years, perhaps for ages, was given to these sorrowing masters, to a land of liberty. But per-haps the Doctor will say, "They are so prejudiced it have been wonderful, if they had been intoxicaagainst the abolition movement that they would ted by the sudden, vast transition, if they had put not do that." Well, there is yet another way to to shame the authors of their freedom, by an imrelieve the poor unfortunate oppressor. Let him mediate abuse of it? Happily, the poor negroes give each of his slaves, his or her, free papers, or had enjoyed one privilege in their bondage. They a pass or permit to be absent a month, and give him had learned something of Christianity, very little some bread and cheese, and a little change, if he indeed, yet enough to teach them that liberty was can spare it; then bid him escape from the house the gift of God. The mighty power, religion, had of bondage, and the blessing of the God of the op- begun a work within them. The African nature pressed be upon him. Few, if any, of the poor, seems singularly susceptible of this principle. degraded sons of Ham and our white brethren, would find any difficulty in escaping from modern Egypt spirit of England had sent into the colonies, had to the land of freedom. Hundreds of them now, for some time been working on the degraded mind every year, with no free papers, or pass, but such of the bondmen, and not wholly in vain. The as God has given them, without money, food, or slaves, whilst denied the rank of men by their race, clothes, with no guide but the north star, make had caught the idea of their relation to the infinite good their escape; and that too, with their dear Father. That great doctrine of the universal, immasters equipped with rifle, pistols, howie knives, partial love of God, embracing the most obscure, and "excellent dogs," together with a host of north-ern men-catchers, all in hot pursuit. We ask, then, in the name of reason, if the masters would adopt something like the course we have suggested, and this it was not merely saved from excess, but made do what they could to assist them and accelerate the spring of immediate elevation.

altogether mistaken in his views and suppositions But the emotions, with which I first read the nar respecting the feelings of slaveholders. There are rative of the great gift of liberty in Antigua, are some of them, undoubtedly, who would be glad to still fresh in my mind. Let me read to you the be rid of slavery; but this is not the case with the story; none, I think, can hear it unmoved. It is great mass of slaveholders, and their complaint has always been, that the abolitionists were trying to get away their slaves, and thus deprive them of their property. Dr. Bond knows this, and he knows, too, that conventions have been called, more or less, throughout the southern States, to devise ways and means for the greater security of their slave prop- who witnessed them. erty. Resolutions of the most rabid character have "The Wesleyans kept watch-night in all their been passed, not only by political, but religious bod-chapels, on the night of the 31st of July. One of

ies, against all efforts to emancipate the slaves.—
Ministers and laymen of different sects, from Prof. Sims down to J. G. Hastell, and Alex. McCaine, capacious house was filled with the candidates for have written, preached, and published, in defence of liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A the divinity and justice of slavery; and many of these mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of exproductions have been couched in the most denun-ciatory and proscriptive language; northern men voice of the leader was drowned in the universal have been threatened with death, and have been acclamation of thanksgiving, and praise, and mobbed, as in the case of Amos Dresser, in the blessing, and honor, and glory to God who most barbarous manner; and that, too, by southern had come down for their deliverance. In such excrete ercises the evening was spent until the hour of design against slavery. And if their human chattels escape, they will offer large rewards for their that when the clock on the cathedral should begin apprehension, and pursue them to the ends of the to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon earth. It is not long since we had a Georgia patri-their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in arch in this State after one of his burdens. And silence. Accordingly as the loud bell tolled its yet Dr. Bond asserts without any qualification, that first notes, the crowded assembly prostrated themthe slaveholders would gladly get rid of them if selves on their knees. All was silent, save the they could! O, Doctor, how could you do so?— quivering, half stifled breath of the struggling spirit. Come, Doctor, you have administered anodynes to the slaveholders long enough. It's time you gave tude; peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the the savenoiders long enough. At simb you gave the prostrate throng, in tones of angels' voices, thrilling a large portion of Bible truth, and also truth uttered by John Wesley. Let me prescribe for them Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when

was not of so many words as some, but what she these medicines prepared by the God of the uni did say was right. It is a common remark among her nearest neighbors, "Who ever heard Mrs. A. say any thing or saw her do any thing which she would you for it when you shall meet them at the judg-

> DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

all right; it is all well." At one time she re- evil of which I have given a faint sketch. Eight marked to her husband, "When Christ is with hundred thousand of our brethren, who had lived me, all is right, but sometimes he seems to get in darkness and the shadow of death, were visited away from me." The Sabbath before she died in the with the light of liberty. Instead of the tones of evening, she took him by the hand and with a absolute, debasing command, a new voice broke on smile, said, "Christ has been with me all day toturned partly upon her face and prayed with great earnestness, "Lord, I am a poor worm of the dust, tellect, they seized on it as a child on a holiday, Lord, have mercy on me; Lord have mercy on me;" stincts, feelings, judgments of men. They felt or when she seemed to receive great strength and this day, that the whip of the brutal overseer was nied the privilege of lifting up a voice in their behalf. Was that no boon? They felt that hence forth they were to work from their own wills, for their own good; that they might earn perhaps a but, which they might call their own, and which the foot of a master could not profane, nor a master's interest lay waste. Can you not conceive how they stretched out their limbs and looked on them Mr. Editor,-In a recent No. of the Christian with a new joy, saying, "These are our own? Advocate and Journal, Dr. Bond, after discharging Can you not conceive how they leaped with a new a few "editorial bolts," makes another effort to ex- animation, exulting to put forth powers, which cite sympathy, and apologize for, those whom Mr. were from that day to be "their own?" Can you Wesley declared to be "exactly on a level with men- not conceive how they looked round them on the fields and hills, and said to themselves, "We can The Doctor really would have us believe that the go now where we will;" and how they continued poor slaveholders are mourning and sorrowing night to live in their buts with new content, because anto death for the burden of slavery and are groan- they could leave them if they would? Can you ing to be delivered, and would get rid of their hu- not conceive, how dim ideas of a better lot dawned on their long dormant minds; how the future, ence a blank, began to brighten before them; how hope ern brethren of a single particle of the sympathy began to spread her unused pinions; how the factor which they are entitled, but I am unable to see ulties and feelings of men came to a new birth that they are entitled to the least sympathy on the within them? The father and mother took their ground of their being involved in the evils and sin child to their arms and said, "Nobody can sell you In the first place, all those who are capable of a new life? The husband and wife began to feel understanding and feeling the evils of slavery, en- that there was an inviolable sanctity in marriage; tered into and continue to sustain voluntarily, the and a glimpse, however faint, of a moral, spiritual relation of master and slave. But the question is bond, began to take place of the loose sensual tie, not so much whether they are voluntarily slave- which had held them together. Still more, and was a member of the Methodist class, and had she holders, as whether they can, if they will, cease to what deserves special note, the colored man our country with indifference. Humanity, justice, of this dreadful scene. In perfect silence they left be the oppressors of the poor. The old stereo- raised his eyes, on this day, to the white man, and Christian sympathy, the love of liberty, found but themselves in the hands of that high power which The doctrine of entire consecration was her chief typed plea for them, is, that "the laws of the slave- saw the infinite chasm between himself and the joy, and by her life and conversation she manifested to the world that God has power to cleanse from pose they do? In many of them the prohibition too was a man, that he too had rights; that he beis conditional. Any man may emancipate his slaves longed to the common Father, not to a frail, selfish favor of that blessed doctrine. The last she wrote, on the soil, if he will become responsible for their creature; that under God he was his own master. was to her absent father. "Rejoice with me, my dear good behavior. And this hundreds of them might A rude feeling of dignity, in strange contrast with

do with perfect safety, if they tell the truth about their slaves when they advertise them for sale, "Honest," "Industrious," "capable," "a good black, smith," "a first rate carpenter," "a good gardener," "seamstress," "washer and ironer," "a good murse," "of excellent character," "a member of the Prestyterian. Bantis, or Methodist church "be prestyterian." Bantis, or Methodist church "be prestyterian. Bantis of the prestyterian. Bantis of the prestyterian. Bantis of the prestyterian. Bantis of the prestyterian beautiful prestyterian beautiful prestyterian. Bantis of the prestyterian beautiful prestyterian beau the Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist church," slave rising into a man, looking on the white race with here and there an exhorter and local preach- with a steady eye, with the secret consciousness of er! and all "sold for no fault." Such persons a common nature, and beginning to comprehend his would be pretty likely to take care of themselves, and the master would incur but little risk in vouchbeen the crowning joy. State can prevent the slaveholder's giving way his first of August, receiving the vast, incomprehensislaves. Then let the patriarchs who are so enor- ble gift of freedom, would have rushed into excess. defray the expense of removing them, via the un-der ground railroad, or otherwise, from their poor them after lives of cruel bondage, immeasurably

their flight, if the slaves would have much difficulty Little did I imagine that the emancipation of the in escaping, or the masters in getting rid of slave- slaves was to be invested with holiness and moral Public Sublimity. Sublimity. What say, Doctor? Sublimity. Little did I expect that my heart was to be touched by it, as by few events in history.

once, Doctor, and you administer. "Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton.— Webs anctify this dispensa-Webs M. R. Cloveн. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped of fire, and trump of jubilee! A moment of pro-down your fields, which is of you kept back by foundest silence passed; then came the burst;

above the whole there was a mighty sound which ly under water, and the upper rail high in the

13

ing the opportunity, in order to enlighten the peo-ple on all the duties and responsibilities of their new situation, and above all, urging them to the atmaketh his children free. In every quarter we familiar with such dangers, leaped on board. No troubling, and the weary were at rest, and the would lift them high in the air, above the cable, or slave was freed from the master! The planters dash them against it, and again sinking in the

hearty good wishes." \* found, tender, rapturous homage! hardly a welcome from these shores.

\* See Emancipation in the West Indies, by Thome and

A SCENE AT NANTUCKET.

port. On the last Sabbath in November, 1842, at be taken to the port of Edgartown, about thirty during which they would be receiving their stores into the ship for their long and adventurous voyage. Soon after crossing the bar, the wind began to freshen, and blowing directly against them, greatly impeded their progress, and at 11 o'clock it was s strong, that the steamboat could not tow the ship

chor till the wind should abate. The wind, how- young." ever, continued to increase, and in the afternoon it was blowing almost a gale. The latter part of the afternoon, a small coasting vessel which ran into the Hindoos; and as the Egyptians would not eat the harbor for protection, brought the intelligence with the Hebrews, so neither will the various castes

the rescue.

tered spars and rigging dashing in the foam around meridian, the shepherds seek out a shady place, her, every thing swept from the deck, the shrouds coated several inches thick with ice, the sea washthus slightly protected from the fury of the sea. Shepherd, the stone of Israel," who laid prostrate
Many of them were barefooted, and but slightly the "roaring lion" of hell, and who keeps us in

The state of the s

MRS. LUCRETIA ADAMS died in Winchester, N. | fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have in the late of the la free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, struck the bar, she fell upon her side, with ber tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high deck towards the shore, the lower rail being entireever and anon swelled up; it was the uttering in It was under this upper rail, over which the sea negro broken dialect, of gratitude to God.

"After the gush of excitement had spent itself, half-frozen crew were clustered, clinging to it in and the congregation became calm, the religious constant danger of being washed down the steep exercises were resumed, and the remainder of the and slippery deck. The steamer, when opposit night was occupied in singing and prayer, in read- the ship, turned at right angles with it; and ran ing the Bible, and in addresses from the mission- her bows directly upon the wreck, crushing the aries, explaining the nature of the freedom just re-lower rail which was under the water, and a cable ceived, and exhorting the freed people to be in-being immediately thrown over, the men on board

The state of the s

dustrious, steady, obedient to the laws, and to show the wreck seized it, and made it fast to the capstan. themselves in all things worthy of the high boon While this was doing, we heard the cheering intelwhich God had conferred upon them.

"The first of August came on Friday, and a release was proclaimed from all work until the next
the ladies clustered together with drenched bonnets Monday. The day was chiefly spent, by the great mass of negroes, in the churches and chapels. and suffering. The moment the engine stopped, Thither they flocked as clouds, and as doves to as we threw over the cable to the crew, the gale their windows. The clergy and missionaries blew the steamer with great rapidity from the throughout the island were actively engaged, seiz- wreck, and we were soon riding some twelve rods

tainment of that higher liberty with which Christ agitated ocean, and a select crew of hardy men, were assured that the day was like a Sabbath. pen can describe the sublimity of the scene as they Work had ceased; the hum of business was still, and noise and tumult were unheard in the streets.

Tranquillity pervaded the towns and country. A Sabbath indeed! when the wicked ceased from the streets along by the cable. But now a wave informed us, that they went to the chapels where trough of the sea, the straightened cord would be their own people were assembled, greeted them, vibrating far above them. No advance could be shook hands with them, and exchanged most made in this way, and they therefore resorted to

their oars. Slowly they made headway towards the Such is the power of true religion on the rudest wreck, and passing to and fro five several times, minds. Such, the deep fountain of feeling in the succeeded in removing all the sufferers safely or African soul. Such, the race of men, whom we board the steamboat. Even now, I can hardly conare trampling in the dust. How few of our as- ceive how it was possible, in the midst of the dashsemblies, with all our intelligence and refinement, ing billows of that stormy sea, to have made the offer to God this overflowing gratitude, this pro- transfer of those helpless ladies. One after True, the slaves another, however, they were all drawn up the side poured out their joy with a child-like violence; but of the steamer, and made as comfortable as cirwe see a childhood full of promise. And why do cumstances would permit in the warm cabin. we place this race beneath us? Because nature The ship dragged her anchors about fourteen

has burnt on them a darker bue. But does the miles, and at midnight struck the bar. And there essence of humanity live in color? Is the black she lay, through that long and dreadful wintry night, man less a man than the white? Has he not hu- filled with water, rolling upon her side, and dashed man powers, human rights? Does his color reach with almost inconceivable fury against the sandy to his soul? Is reason in him a whit blacker than bar. And as her timbers creaked and groaned in us? Have his conscience and affections been under the lashings of the tempest, it was feared dipped in any inky flood? To the eye of God, every moment that the ship would break to pieces, are his pure thoughts and kind feelings less fair and all be consigned to a watery grave. The men than our own? We are apt to think this prejudice remained unprotected through those dark hours, of color founded in nature. But in the most en- which seemed like months, upon the wave-washed lightened countries in Europe, the man of African deck; and the females were crowded together in descent is received into the society of the great and good, as an equal and friend. It is here only too deep for them to remain there in safety, when that this prejudice reigns; and to this prejudice, their friends waded to them and placed them upon strengthened by our subjection to southern influ- the cabin stairs. And there they were standing, ence, must be ascribed our indifference to the exhausted with sea sickness, drenched with spray, progress of liberty in the West Indies. Ought and shivering with cold, when their eyes were blest not the emancipation of nearly a million of human beings, so capable of progress as the African race, to have sent a thrill of joy through a nation of credit of these ladies, it should be mentioned, that freemen? But this great event was received in they made no disturbance through all the terrors rides upon the tempest and guides the storm. And great distance from our land, passed from the most degrading bondage into the ranks of freedom, with ligion were enabled to look forward hour after The Joseph Starbuck was one of the most beau-ballasted ship been blown to sea, as for a time tiful and perfect ships that ever sailed from any seemed unavoidable, or had she struck upon an

hour, with comparative tranquillity, to the dreadfui death which was apparently so near at hand. I trust there were many hearts prayerfully grateful, as with flying colors the steamer returned into the harbor. It was the merciful interposition of Providence, which alone saved them. For had the unouter shoal, where the breakers were still more 7 o'clock in the morning, this ship was towed out dreadful, and which shoal she barely weathered, all of the harbor of Nantucket, and across the bar, to must have inevitably perished. And it may be doubtful whether there is another ship in Nantuckmiles distant, on Martha's Vineyard, there to be et sufficiently strong to have held together upon that loaded for a voyage of four years round Cape Horn, storm-lashed bar. As we drew near the wharf, ap-About thirty seamen were on board the ship, and parently every male inhabitant of Nantucket was five ladies, relatives of the officers, were in the there, to learn the tidings from the ship. We are cabin, accompanying their friends to Edgartown, to remain with them there for the two or three weeks Soon the rescued sufferers were conveyed to the

firesides of their anxious friends .- N. Y. Evange-HINDOO SHEPHERDS.

"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd ; he shall against it, and it became necessary for the boat to gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in return to the harbor, and for the ship to cast an- his boson, and shall gently lead those that are with

that the ship had parted one of her chain cables, of Iudia eat with their shepherds. The pastoral and that she was then riding by one anchor only. office in the East is far more responsible than in Great apprehensions were consequently felt for the England, and it is only by looking at it in various fate of the ship, and those on board. But no re-relations and peculiarities, as it exists there, that we lief could be afforded them. As the darkness of gain a correct view of many passages of Scriptures. night closed down around us, shutting out the distant ship from the reach of any glass, the cold and from the reach of any glass, the cold and freezing wintry gale seemed inspired with new fury. It rushed with awful, with terrific power over our shepherds would go astray, and be exposed to the sea-girt island, and seemed actually to howl and to wild beasts. As the sons of Jacob had to go to a yell, as it shook the very foundations of our dwel- great distance to feed their flocks, so still they are ings. Few slept that night who were aware of often absent for one and two months together, in the situation of the ship; and while longing for the place where there is plenty of pasturage. In the dawn of morning, they almost dreaded its ap- their removals, it is an interesting sight to see the proach from fear of the revelation they felt assured shepherds carrying the lambs in their bosoms, and also to witness how gently they "lead those that must make.

Early in the morning I went upon my house top are with young."

Another interesting fact is the with a spy-glass, and immediately saw the ship four relationship which exists betwirt the paster and his miles off. driven unon the bar, a melancholy wreck. flock; for being so much together, they acquire a It was intensely cold, the gale still raged with un- friendly feeling: hence the sheep "know his voice, abated fury, the ship was lying upon her side, and a stranger will they not follow." Does he wish about a mile from the nearest shore, evidently to remove to another place, he goes to such a dishilged and full of water, her mizzenmast gone, and tance as that they can hear his voice, and then he the terrible billows of the ocean breaking over her, imitates the noise made by a sheep, and immediate and throwing the spray topmast high. As I saw ly they may be seen bounding along to the spo the ship rolling in those dreadful breakers, every where he is. Thus "he goeth before them, and the wave apparently sweeping the deck with resistless sheep follow him, for they know his voice." But power, the frozen sails flapping in the gale, and another way of leading a flock, especially where the shrouds coated with ice, I thought it impossible there are goots, is to take the branch of a tree and that a single individual could have survived the keep showing it to them, which causes them to run horrors of the night. Soon learning that an at- along more cheerfully. He also calleth "his own tempt was to be made with the steamboat Massa- sheep by name," and it is interesting to notice how chusetts to go to the wreck, as I had personal appropriate the names are to the animals. Thus, friends on board the ship, I could not resist the should a sheep or a cow have a bad temper (or any inclination to accompany those who were bound to other failing,) it will be called the angry one, the malicious, or sulky, or wandering one; the killer of The apparently maddened wind rushed with but her young, the fiend; the mad one, the jumper, slightly unabated fury over the ocean, as the steam-er left the wharf, and battling its way out of the short, the fat, the long, the tricky one. The cows arbor, faced the storm and plunged through the also are named after some of their goddesses, parpaming billows. As we drew near the wreck, ticularly after the wives of Siva, Vishnoo, and hardly a hope remained that any one on board Scandan; thus Lechymy, Parvati, and Valle, may could be living. The ship was lying upon her side, be heard in every herd. To bulls are given the on the northeast end of the bar, a mile from the names of men and devils; as Vyraven, Pulliar, shore, evidently bilged and full of water, her shat-

ing over her, and often breaking topmast high, and of Israel carried his sling and his stone, so these occasionally a wave of great magnitude would lift up the ship and dash her against the bottom with ndescribable fury. Some said, "it is impossible the dog is scarcely ever used in the tending or that any can be living." Others said, "if there guiding of flocks. As was Jacob, so here are any survivors, we can afford them no help; it shepherds are often remunerated in kind, and will be impossible to take them from the wreck in therefore have not any other wages (except now of these breakers." There was sufficient and then a little cloth or rice); hence, often, a cerdepth of water between the bar and the shore for tain number of the rams are given as pay, and to the steamer, and moving in that direction, we soon this also the Patriarch may allude: "The rains o discovered a number of the crew drenched with thy flock have I not eaten." In most of these parthe waves, and clinging to the icy rail of the ship, ticulars we see illustrations of Him who "is the

safety, so that the foe cannot pluck us out of his hand .- Roberts' Oriental Illustrations of the Scrip-

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL VISITOR OFFICE.

MUSICAL VISITOR OFFICE,
No. 3 Court Square, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS of Music, Leaders of Choirs, and all others
who are about buying, or may hereafter wish to purchase
MUSICAL BOOKS, can obtain them, in any quantity, at the
shortest notice, at the Musical Visitor Office, No 8 Court
square, Boston, at a less price than at any other place in the
country. Address H. W. Day.
Books for Choirs and Singing Schools; Children's Music,
different kinds; Music for Sabbath Schools; for large Musical
Societies; for Glee Clubs and social singing parties; Elementary works on teaching; Religious, devotional and Revival Books with Music; Secular and Moral Music, with instrumental accompaniment; Books which relate to the Science
of Music, and many others, very low for cash. NOTICES.

DAVID'S HARP, OR THE BOSTON SARBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK—"This new publication contains 176 pages, 216 tunes, and 334 hymns. It has also copious indexes, besides five pages, in close type, of excellent practical observations. It is the result of much patient labor. The editor is not only a practical musician and an experienced teacher, but his connection with Sabbath schools and acquaintance with their wants, are such as to qualify him for the task he has accomplished with so much credit to himself."—Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend, edited by Wm. C. Brown.

It contains a great variety of excellent tunes and hyms for Sabbath schools, and seems well adapted to the object for which it was designed.—Sabbath School Treasury, edited by the Rev. Wm. Howe.

This is a new singing book by that devotes of the muses, H. W. Day. It is filled with choice hymns and choice tunes; just the thing for Sunday schools.—Sabbath School Messenger, edited by the Rev. Daniel Wiss.

It affords a rich collection of hymns and tunes for almost any public occasion.—Baptist Register.

NEAL'S REVIVAL HYMNS.—For sale at the Musical Visitor. DAVID'S HARP, OR THE BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL SONG

any puone occasion.—Baptist Register.

NEAL'S REVIVAL HYMNS.—For sale at the Musical Visitor office, No. 3 Court Square, and by the booksellers generally. Price, S10 per hundred.

REVIVAL HYMNS.—In our opinion this is the neatest, most appropriate and observed mysters. appropriate, and cheapest musical annual for conferen-indeed any religious meetings that we have ever seen. cimens of the above books may be seen at our office.—So

itan.
It contains more than 100 hymns set to appropriate tunes The work is cheap and well worthy of support.—Aurora.

REVIVAL HYMNS.—A very popular little book of excellent hymns and music, used at conference and prayer meetings, and in revivals, very much in the style of the Christian Lyre.—Bap. Rec.

Bap. Rec.

No. 2, Revival Hymns, is full of beautiful tunes and hymns. All who had the first will want this, part second;—
22 pages—same size as the other—tunes in four parts on two staffs. \$10 per hundred. For sale as above.

MUSICAL LETTER PAPER.—A beautiful article for writing letters, and at the same time sending a piece of music without extra expense. 40 cts. per quire.

The BOSTON MUSICAL VISITOR is a valuable religious, scientific and practical musical periodical. Recommended by the best of teachers and by hundreds of newspapers. \$1 per annum. Address

H. W. DAY,

3 Court Square, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 4.

VERY IMPORTANT.

D.R. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST, has the plea sure of announcing to the citizens of Beaton and vicinity, that he has recently made one of the most important discoveries ever made in Dental Surgery, viz.—a DLAMOND CRMENT, for filling teeth, when by decay they are too sensitive or too far gone to be filled with gold or any other hard substance. Its superior advantages over all other cements, have been fully tested; and the great object for which the profession have so long labored, is at length fully accomplished.—The best cements that have ever been offered, have uniformly within a few days, when brought in contact with the liquors of the mouth, changed to a dark appearance; and the consequence was, the teeth would partiake of the same shade, BUT THE DIAMOND CEMENT NEITHER CHANGES ITS COLOR, NOR THE SHADE OF THE TEETH; and for years will remain as bright as the purest gold—and as its color corresponds nearer to the shade of the tooth than gold, it is obviously a highly valuable discovery. Though at first soft and easily introduced into all the irregularities of the cavity, yet, in one hour, it becomes hard like stone, and will remain so for any number of years. Dr. S., by scientific research, has also discovered a suitable Anodyne, that will allay the most violent toothache, and tlestroy the nerve of the tooth without producing PAIN.—This is also a valuable discovery, inamuch as all the preparations hitherto resorted to for the purpose of destroying the vitality of the nerve, have produced the most excruciating pain for at least ten or fifteen hours. Most of the teeth that are usually extracted may be saved by first killing the nerve, and then filling with the cement. VERY IMPORTANT.

neually extracted may be saved by first killing the nerve, and then filling with the cement.

The full set of Paris instruments with which Dr. S. extracts teeth, has never been exceeded in perfect adaptation to difficult and almost hopeless cases by any other invention. Artificial teeth set on pivot or gold plate, from a single tooth to a full set, either with or without false gums, on the most FA vorable terms. Particular attention will be given to filling teeth with gold. Price S1, for common sized cavities; and from 50 cents to S1 for filling with cement. Extracting, 25 cents. All experience voranteed. Office, No. 266 Washington Oct. 19, 1842.

Oct. 19, 1842.

ербт CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASS. THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of New Patterns of Crockery, China, and Glass, consisting of White French Dining Sets, White Granite, Blue and Brown Printed Dining and Toilett Sets, Coffee and Tea Sets to match, Gold Band and Figd. China Tea Sets. Also a large assortment of Common Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Astral Lamps, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Lamps, Casters, Tea and Table Spoons, German Silver and Plated Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Table Matts, &c. The above articles will be sold at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail. will be sold at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail.
All those in want of goods are invited to call at E. Butman's,
No. 443 Washington street, a few doors south of the Boyleton
Market, opposite Beach street.

Sm. Nov. 23.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT & YOUNG LA-DY'S FRIEND.

1 THE first number of the THIRD VOLUME of this periodical is published and ready for delivery. It is embellished with a beautiful steel plate engraving, as every alternate num-ber will be, through the year.

The work will continue to be issued in a most tasteful man-ner, and its pages enriched by the productions of the most gifted writers.

gilted writers.

The insertion of plates greatly enhances the expense, and the work can be sustained only by a corresponding increase of obscribers.
We offer a premium of TWENTY DOLLARS for the best writ-

subscribers.

We offer a premium of TWENTY DOLLARS for the best written original article of ten or twelve pages, showing parents how they may make Homes of delightful and happy a place for their children, and how such a love and reverence for the parents may be rooted and grounded in the hearts of the children, as will fortify them, while they remain at home, and after they have left, against the seductions of vice, whenever their thoughts recur to Home and their panents.

We offer also five dollars each, for five different original articles of three or four pages each, on any subjects adapted to the first or second department of our work.

All the above named communications must be addressed to the editor, post paid, and must be in by the 15th of Feb. next. The real names of the writers must accompany the communications in a sealed envelope. These will not be opened till after the decisions are made, which will be made by clergymen of three different denominations.

The price of the Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend, is \$1.50 per year. If paid in Advance, \$1.00.

Twenty-five energetic men, of good address and good moral character, are wanted as agents to obtain subscribers for the above-named work, to whom a liberal premium will be given.

WM. C. BROWN,

Editor and Publisher, No. I Cornhill.

THE ONE PRICE STORE - JOHN GULLIVER, Cham-

The ONE PRICE STORE.—JOHN GULLIVER, Chambers 313 Washington street, Granite Block, [8 doors north of West street, having recently enlarged his establishment by adding three spacious rooms, and having stocked them with NEW AND CHOICE GOODS, and being determined to continue selling (for a short time at least) at the extremely low prices named below, invites those who are buying carpets to visit his warehouse before making their selections.

to visit his warehouse before making their selections.

A FRESH SUPPLY
of Brussels. of recent importations, and a splendid assortment
of Three-Ply, Kidderminster, and Floor Oil CloTHS, have
just been received, making the variety of new and beautiful
patterns as extensive as will be found, probably, at any other
carpet warehouse in the country. The Brussels will be sold
for \$1.25 to \$1.67; Three Ply \$1.12 to \$1.50; Supers 70 to
75 c; Extra Supers, of the best fabric, 75 to 87 s; Fine and
Extra Fine 45 to 70 c; Damask Venetian, 4-4 imported, 83 c;
worsted Venetian, 4-4 2c.
Printed Bocking, 6-4, 42 to 92 c.
Stair Carpeting, 5-8, Venetian, 28 to 50 c; Cotton, 5-8, 12 c.
Straw Matting, 19 to 42 c; Hemp, 20 to 25 c.
Hearth Rugs, Carpet, \$1.75; Brussels, \$2 to \$3.50; Tufted, \$3.50 to \$6; Velvet and Cheneille, \$6.
Lapland Wool Mats, imported, \$2.50 to \$3.
Floor Oil Cloths, in sheets, from one to eight yards wide,
62 c. to \$1.33.

62 c. to §1 33.

[F The Goods will be cheerfully exhibited to those who wish to see them, whether they intend to purchase at present

The system of having but ONE PRICE, and selling for CASH ONLY, will be strictly adhered to, while it continues to be as liberally patronized as it has been for the last few Aug. 3.

A NEW Sabbath School Book. The ancient history of London in conversational style; beautifully executed. For sale wholesale and retail by RICE & WISE, Lowell. May 25

# OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Providence, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences, are authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, at Boslon, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, at Boslon, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or five new subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunder

DAVID W. KLA. PRINTER